FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JANUARY 1986

Libya

Meeting 8 January with West European ambassadors in Tripoli, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced, according to Radio Monte Carlo, that he will in the future "encourage Palestinians to confine their battle to the occupied areas." He also told the envoys that his country is ready to settle all differences through "discussion and dialogue" and "away from violence." Meanwhile, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, in remarks cited by Rabat radio, told reporters at the ICO meeting in Fes that the U.S. measures "will not damage Libya whatsoever" and affirmed that the Jamahiriyah will persist in its "anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, and anti-Zionist line."

In regional reaction to the situation, the Arab League Secretariat called for a meeting of the League's Council at foreign minister level with Arab finance ministers participating to consider an Arab response to the "U.S. economic threats to Libya," Riyadh radio announced. Among those voicing support for Libya, the Sudanese Transitional Military Council affirmed its "full support" against any aggression, SUNA reported, announcing later that a Sudanese "Commission for Popular Resistance" has been formed "to provide material and moral support" for the Libyan people. PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad called for an Arab boycott of the United States and its interests.

Palestinian Affairs

A "political spokesman" of the Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, group told Austria's news weekly *PROFIL* that the group "cannot claim credit" for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks,noting that the "Arab fedayeen cells" proved "their value" in those two cities. In an interview cited by KUNA, the spokesman claimed the group does not "spread terror" but is "engaged in liberation struggle," adding that the group plans to free its people imprisoned in Europe. Meanwhile, Dubayy's *AL-BAYAN* revealed that the head of PLO security signed a "security agreement" with the Greek Government as part of its "continuous contacts" with European governments to prevent military operations that internationally "harm and embarrass" the organization.

In another development, Yasir 'Arafat disclosed in press statements cited by Radio Monte Carlo that he has postponed his visit to Jordan "to a future date." The radio noted that this is the third postponement of the visit in less than a month.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft raided Khark Island and flew 101 combat missions against ground targets, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio announced that Iraqi aircraft also attacked a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

The Iraqi delegation at the ICO meeting in Fes proposed a draft resolution calling for an immediate end to the war and a peaceful settlement of the conflict, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz announced in remarks carried by Rabat radio.

Egypt

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi will visit Egypt 14 January, Cairo radio reported, citing an informed source in Rome. In domestic developments, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that Sulayman Khatir, the police officer convicted for the murder of seven Israelis in the Sinai, committed suicide in his cell in a military clinic 7 January, according to MENA.

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ICO Conference Proceedings Continue in Fes

Declaration Issued

LD081400 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes Jan 8 (MAP) — The foreign affairs ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) have voiced their support to Libya in case of an Israeli-American aggression against "its sovereignty, territorial integrity and territorial waters". At the end of their Tuesday meeting, held behind closed doors, the foreign ministers, in a declaration issued by the conference secretariat general, "call the attention of the international community to the constant provocations and aggressive escalation on the part of the international imperialism and the Zionist entity against the Jamahiriyah as well as to the serious consequences on world peace and security".

"The conference considers the imperialist Zionist threat levelled at the Jamahiriyah, a threat to all Islamic states", read the declaration.

Apart from this statement, participants started looking into items on the agenda notably, crucial problems such as the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Iraq-Iran war South Africa and Namibia as well as economic cooperation among Muslim countries.

Among the speakers who took the floor during this in-camera session were the delegates of Bangladesh, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Brueni-Dar Es Salaam and Iran.

All of them expounded on these issues considered as being the most important in the 91 topics agenda of this 16th OIC ministerial conference which will carry on its works until Friday as initiatially scheduled. Indeed, rumors have circulated here alleging that participants would cut short this conference without examining all items on the agenda. The denial was brought in a statement to the press by the chairman of the conference, the Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Mr. Abdellatif Filali.

Mr. Filali also said that there were no changes in the situation of Egypt within the OIC at the exception of some reservations expressed by Libya, Syria and Iran. These reservations, he said, have been taken into account by the conference which will discuss them within the political and information committee. He added thta the resumtpion of diplomatic relations between the Zionist entity and some countries would be also discussed by the Political Commission.

On the Gulf War, he said that there were no new propositions on this subject, adding that the conference has to wait until the end of the general debate to make a decision in this respect.

Participants resumed their second day of meetings within the four commissions set up by the conference, namely the political and information commission, the social and economic commission, the Islamic and cultural commission as well as the administrative and financial commission. All these commissions are (?chaired by) ministers from the host country.

In connection with this conference, the Arab group held a meeting here Tuesday evening under the chairmanship of Mr Abdellatif Filali, devoted to coordinating Arab postures vis-a-vis some problems and to discussing several topics on the agenda.

On the other hand, sources close to the OIC announced Tuesday that the presence of the Afghan Mujahidins in this conference testifies to the OIC's support for the struggle of the Afghan people against foreign occupation.

However these sources specified that these Afghan Mujahidins are participating in this conference only as guests and not as members.

The head of the Afghan delegation to the conference had announced in a statement to the media that he would request membership into the OIC in replacement of the Government of Afghanistan which was expelled from this Islamic organization following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Another liberation movement, the Liberation Front of Eritrea [LFE] asked the conference to grant it the status of observer member "in the aim to reaffirm the previous decisions of the OIC support to the just cause of the Eritrean people".

In a memorandum addressed to the conference, the LFE-unified organization asked the conference to give more interest to the problem of Eritrean refugees in Sudan whose number is growing in view of the continued aggressions perpetrated by Ethiopia against Eritrean localities. It also requested the Islamic organization to provide it with material and moral support to enable it fulfill its nationalist duty.

Ministers Pass Resolutions

LD090034 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The ICO foreign ministers conference's general session today was characterized by discussions of a number of economic, cultural and political issues. Here are the details from Fes:

The ICO foreign ministers conference ended its second day of meetings. A number of heads of participating delegations addressed the closed general session. The discussions in the committees concentrated on the basic issues, whether political, economic, or cultural. It is expected that tomorrow these committees will present the draft resolutions to the ministers for them to study them and decide upon. In this connection, the chairman of the conference and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, announced the following after the end of this evening's general session:

[Begin recording] [Filali] I think tomorrow [word indistinct] the discussions of the draft resolutions will begin, which will be presented by the specialized committees. Tomorrow [words indistinct] something new [words indistinct] by UNESCO. Concerning Nigeria, I hope there is an official delegation, which will arrive in Fes tomorrow, God willing; we hope that the Nigerian

delegation will join the Islamic fold tomorrow as an official member.

[Unidentified reporter] Concerning the Libyan proposal of holding a new meeting [words indistinct].

[Filali] It is true, the meeting was held at 2200, but it is an unofficial meeting for exchanging views and consultations among the Arab countries concerning the measures adopted by the U.S. Government in its relations with Libya. [end recording]

On the other hand, the special adviser to the secretary general of the 16th conference of the ICO foreign ministers gave a statement to the press about the most important issues raised at the level of all committees of the conference.

The adviser announced a draft resolution to form an Islamic court and an Islamic human rights charter.

Concerning the political committee, the special adviser to the secretary general pointed out that the committee adopted several resolutions, especially concerning the nuclear arming of Israel, which threatens world peace; also considered were its strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor and its rejection of all the resolutions adopted by the international community.

Concerning the economic committee, the special adviser to the secretary general announced that this committee has adopted 12 resolutions, at the forefront of which was the international economic situation and its effects on the economic situation in the Islamic world. The adviser pointed out that the discussions about this subject would enable the Islamic world to adopt united positions.

Filali Outlines Upcoming Discussions

LD090957 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 9 Jan (MAP) — This morning the Arab bloc at the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference will hold a meeting on the periphery of the conference.

In a statement yesterday evening, Abdellatif Filali, the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and chairman of the current Islamic foreign ministers conference, said that the meeting will be devoted to exchanging views and consultations among the heads of the Arab delegations following the U.S. Administration's imposition of economic sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Speaking about the Lebanese problem, he said that an extraordinary point has been added to the agenda at the request of the Lebanese delegation noting that this point received priority during the political subcommittee meeting.

He added that a draft recommendation will be adopted this afternoon that will reflect the general impression of complete solidarity and support for the Lebanese Government and people.

Replying to a question concerning Nigeria's request to join the ICO, Filali affirmed that the Nigerian delegation arrived in Morocco yesterday evening to attend the meeting of the conference expressing his hope that Nigeria will join the ICO officially as a full member today.

Libya May Ask for Economic Boycott

NC081248 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, Morocco, Jan 8 (AFP) — Libya may ask Islamic nations meeting here for an economic boycott of the United States, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki indicated today. "A request to this end pcould not be ruled out," he said.

Mr. Al-Turayki, attending a meeting of foreign ministers of the 45-nation Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), was commenting on last night's decision by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to pull Americans and U.S. firms out of Libya.

Mr. al-Turayki said the decision was "nothing new" in U.S. policy toward Libya. There were "no commercial relations" between the two countries at present, he added.

The response to Mr. Reagan "could be found at Fes," Mr. Al-Turayki said.

The foreign ministers last night issued a declaration in which they proclaimed active support for Libya in case of retaliation by Israel or the United States for the Rome and Vienna airport shootings last month.

Al-Turaki Views U.S. Boycott

LD081634 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The 16th Islamic Foreign ministers conference is continuing its proceedings today in Fes conference hall in a general session and at the level of the commissions emanating from the conference.

On the sidelines of these proceedings, 'Ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah, made a news statement in which he stressed that the American measures against his country will not damage Libya whatsoever affirming Libya's adherence to its positions and its persistence in following its anti-imperialist, and anticolonialist and anti-Zionist line.

The head of the Libyan diplomacy on the other hand voiced his conviction that the Western states will not agree to the American call to join in the economic boycott against the Jamahiriyah because the Western states were mature enough not to respond to such measures.

To a question on the likelihood of the American citizens residing in Libya leaving the Jamahiriyah, Al-Turayki said that these

citizens are free to choose between staying and leaving and that they are living in security and peace.

Al-Turayki Addresses Conference

LD090935 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli; 9 Jan (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stressed that the number of martyrs in Palestine is increasing every day and that every day that passes see us being subjected to blockade and aggressive challenges, particularly the people of the Jamahiriyah, due to the latter's firm stances on the side of the Palestinian people. In a speech before the general meeting of the 16th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries being held in Morocco, the secretary of the People's Committee pointed out that if you want to be moderate in the eyes of American imperialism then you have to support it and forget the rights of the Palestinian people. He added that we do not fear the 6th Fleet or the Zionist challenges or the economic blockade; in fact these make us more determined to proceed along the path of right and justice and strive for the liberation of the land and the return of the dispersed Palestinian people.

In his speech he referred to the violent revolution being witnessed by the southern part of the African Continent against the racist regime and said that the people of South Africa are being subjected to the same humiliation the people of Palestine are being subjected to, and both peoples are being subjected to annihilation and destitution, pointing out that we, out of the view and belief in right, stand against discrimination and oppression. He also pointed out that some pro-Zionist and pro-imperialist African states are trying to break the isolation of the racist regime in occupied Palestine and resume their relations with the Zionist enemy. He demanded the condemnation of all states that pursue this path. He added that breaking the isolation of the racist regime in occupied Palestine can only mean direct conspiracy with the Zionist enemy against the Arab and Islamic nations and their betrayal. He said: We have to support the African liberation movements for struggle and the liberation of the African continent and the expulsion of the last racist white. This should be a sacred cause for us.

In his speech he pointed out that there are many problems the Islamic world is still experiencing, and that some of these problems are still dragging us to secondary issues. He stressed the necessity of halting the Iraq-Iran war and the use of all forces for the sake of liberating Palestine.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in his speech before the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries in Morocco added that Muslim minorities in many parts of the world are experiencing other economic and political conditions. They are being subjected to oppression, and therefore we have to support them and prevent this type of situation.

He concluded his speech by demanding a resolute and firm stand against imperialism and Zionism and their aggressive plans against our Arab nation and stressed the necessity of emerging from the conference with resolutions that express the level of responsibility.

Egyptian Minister Speaks

NC082005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that a just settlement of the Middle East issue must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 — Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza, and the Syrian Golan; respect for the Palestinian people's national rights; and a guarantee protecting the right of all states and people in the region to live in peace and within secure borders.

In his address to the Islamic foreign ministers conference today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that Egypt categorically rejects any interference in the PLO's internal affairs and any attempt to divide the Palestinian struggle movement.

Continuing his address, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the Egyptian effort is based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. All the parties concerned with this matter have approved the agreement as a basis for a plan to achieve a just settlement. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that the appropriate framework for a peaceful settlement lies in holding an international peace conference in which all parties concerned with the conflict, including the PLO, should participate.

Touching on the issue of Afghanistan, the foreign minister stated that the tenacious principles of Egyptian policy oblige Egypt to defend the freedom and dignity of the Islamic people whereever they may be to the best of its ability and to repel the policies of foreign intervention. While praising the Afghan mujahidin's legitimate struggle to defend their religion and independence and to assert their Islamic identity, Egypt sincerely looks forward to the day when a just and honorable settlemement, compatible with the legitimate aspirations of the Afghan people, will be achieved for this crisis.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid continued: Based on this premise, we also hope that our friends, the Greek Cypriots, will continue talks and embark on reconciliatory steps to maintain the unity of the Cypriot land.

Touching on the issue of South Africa, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that colonialism still has roots in the southern part of the continent. The people of South Africa and Namibia continue to live under the yoke of an abominable racist regime. He affirmed: It therefore is necessary that we all adopt a crucial stand to confront this regime and to champion the rights of our African brothers in the southern part of the continent.

Alluding to the problems of Muslim minorities in certain non-Islamic countries, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that these problems cause concern among all Muslims. Some of these minorities, he added, face racist discrimination and religious oppression, which run counter to the most basic human rights. He said: We must

discuss the conditions of the Muslim Turkish minority in Bulgaria.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that Egypt does not interfere in the internal affairs of any country. However, it would like to affirm that its concern with the fate and conditions of Muslims is equal to that of their own countries.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that the city of Jerusalem is still under Israeli occupation; Egypt reaffirms that Muslim Arab Jerusalem is not a subject for bargains or concessions. Egypt asserts its sincere determination to continue in solidarity with the Islamic nation with a view to liberating Jerusalem and preserving its Arab and Islamic nature, he said.

Turning to the Iraq-Iran war, the foreign minister said that it was the longest regional war. He pointed out that, in his address to the conference on the prophet's life and teachings which was held in Cairo, President Mubarak called for efforts to stop the bloodshed among Muslims and the war between two Islamic states. No one stands to gain anything from this war; it can only lead to a loss of strength. President Mubarak stressed that relations among Muslims should be free of differences and division. Dr 'Ismat Abd al-Majid said that the time has come for us to take serious and effective steps to stop the bloodshed and fighting between Iraq and Iran. From this rostrum, we call for a thorough examination of the reasons why the Islamic Peace Committee has not achieved its objective, he said. We call upon the hesitant to abandon their hesitation, to have the courage of their convictions, and to take part wholeheartedly in the peace efforts.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that it is vital for the various media policies in the Islamic countries to be coordinated and integrated. He said: We hope that the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference will define ways in which this objective may be achieved. He pointed out that Egypt had donated a radio program to the ICO for teaching Arabic as a foreign language. He added: We must intensify our media campaigns to explain the purity of Islam and its principles.

Touching on the economic situation, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the Islamic nation occupies a strategic position in the world. He added that although most Islamic countries could be described as agricultural, agriculture in the Islamic world faces serious problems that require our attention. He added: If we review the studies that have been made by the Islamic Center for Statistical Research, we will see that the Islamic countries used to enjoy a surplus in their agricultural balance of payments amounting to $1.198 billion in 1971; by 1981, this surplus had become a deficit of $10.2 billion.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid went on to say that the 3d Islamic Summit Conference and the 12th Foreign Ministers Conference had drawn up a plan to bolster economic cooperation. A committee had been formed for this purpose and had met under the chairmanship of the Turkish president. Hence we can say that the ICO has completed its organizational structures. That is, there are centers for statistical and training research, and centers to activate trade, not to mention the Islamic Bank.

The foreign minister said: We are extremely anxious about the continuous deterioration in the economy of African states due to drought and natural disasters. It is clear that we must all stand together to solve these crises. We also call upon all member-states to pay due attention to the extraordinary session to be held by the UN General Assembly next May in order to look into the critical economic situation in Africa. We support the stand taken by OAU chairman President Abdou Diouf, who is striving to achieve the same objectives.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that for its part, Egypt is giving Africa what aid it can through the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation. This aid goes to more than 12 countries, and consists of technical cooperation, educational grants, and training.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt, with its threefold affiliation -- Arab, Islamic, and African -- reiterates its readiness to play its part in serving the cause of cooperation among Islamic states. Egypt participated positively in all the activities of the organization during 1985. A scrutiny of the contents of our agenda shows that there are extensive and numerous areas for cooperation among Islamic states. Furthermore, the fact that the agenda includes items concerning the Islamic court of justice and human rights in Islam entitles us to take pride in the efforts of our organization.

We hope our efforts will be crowned with success. We are in urgent need of solidarity and cooperation in restoring glory to our nation.

Tunisian Minister Makes Statement

LD081136 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MAP) — The Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid Essebsi, has made a statement following the closed session held by the Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference in Fes yesterday evening. Speaking of the Zionist raid on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunis, Essebsi said that his country has dealt with this aggression with all the firmness and courage it merits. He expressed his belief that countries that uphold established principles would offer sacrifices in support of what is right."

He added that the current Islamic conference is not required to do other than show solidarity with the countries that become subject to aggression including Tunisia, pointing out that the chairman of the conference has been entrusted with the task of issuing a statement calling for solidarity with the countries exposed to open aggressions by Israel or any other country.

Asked if there were any Islamic moves or plans in this respect, he affirmed that Islamic solidarity was the first required step in the time being for starting such a move.

As for the resumption of relations by some African countries with the Israelis, Essebsi pointed out that the conference will be discussing this point within the framework of specialized sub-

committee, which will submit a report in this regard to the general session.

Bahraini Minister Addresses Conference

GF090709 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2523 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Fes, 8 Jan (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah has urged the Islamic foreign ministers conference to adhere to the principles of the true Islamic religion in order to be able to defend Islamic society against the dangerous challenges confronting Islamic countries as a result of world tensions.

In his speech today before the conference in Fes, Morocco, the Bahraini foreign minister said: "We must begin with ourselves first in preparing to confront such challenges."

He stressed the need to stop the bloodshed, which has been going on for years between two Islamic countries — Iraq and Iran — and consuming potentials and dear lives which are most needed for our self-construction and to restore our pride and power.

The Bahraini foreign minister urged Iran to make use of Iraqi peace tendencies to end the war. He expressed hope that efforts exerted by the GCC countries and the Islamic good offices committee in this respect would be fruitful.

In his speech, the Bahraini foreign minister referred to the Palestinian issue and urged the exertion of efforts at the international level to awaken the world's conscience and to expose the evil Zionist scheme against the Palestinian Muslim people.

The Bahraini foreign minister spoke of the Afghan issue and called on the Islamic nation to participate with the Afghan people in confronting Soviet military intervention and to exert all efforts to lift the oppression imposed on the fraternal Afghan people and to drive out foreign forces from their territory.

Iraq's 'Aziz Makes Speech

JN082119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and foreign minister, has strongly warned that any indulgence toward the Iranian regime's stands rejecting ending the war will be viewed as a serious deviation from the ICO Charter and a menace to its status and the bases of relations existing among member-countries. He said that Iraq and all those who have faith in the ICO Charter and respect the fraternal relations which exist among ICO countries will firmly confront such an inclination.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Iranian regime's insistence on pursuing the war and its rejection of Islamic and international peace initiatives represent an anomalous stand. He said that this stand is denounced and must not entail privileges to the party that adopts it.

In a speech at the Islamic foreign ministers conference currently convening in Fes, Tariq 'Aziz said that Iran assumes responsibility for igniting the war and that it also must shoulder responsibility for its prolongation and for all losses of life and property that have resulted from it. He stressed that Iran alone will bear the consequences of such a stand.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that Iraq and countries in the region have sincerely sought to establish normal relations with the Iranian regime based on principles of good neighborliness, mutual respect, and noninterference in domestic affairs to provide the region and its peoples with the opportunity to secure the requisites for confronting Zionist aggression and attaining progress and social and economic prosperity.

Tariq 'Aziz added that in spite of this, the Iranian regime from the beginning insisted on fanning the fire of sedition and exercising a policy of expansion by force to impose its ideology and its political and social system on peoples in the region contrary to bases and principles that govern international relations. Tariq 'Aziz referred to the provocations of the Iranian regime against Iraq and its aggressions agaisnt Iraqi cities on 4 September 1980, its closure of the Shatt al-'Arab by armed force, and its concentration of its armed forces on the borders between the two countries.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that the Iranian regime's insistence on pursuing its expansionist trend has prolonged the war, poses a threat to peace and security in the region, and hampers the struggle of the countries in the region against Zionist expansion and aggression.

Tariq 'Aziz reviewed Iraq's peaceful stands and its response to all efforts exerted by the ICO to end the war and settle the dispute between the two countries through peaceful means. He said that Iraq was honest with itself and with its affiliation to this organization and that Iraq was faithful to the ICO's principles and objectives when Iraq agreed to the guardianship of the ICO regarding the war with the purpose of reaching a just peaceful settlement of the dispute. Tariq 'Aziz added that Iraq, in line with its sincere trend of dealing with the ICO, had responded since the beginning of the dispute to the Islamic Good Offices Committee's efforts positively and has welcomed the many proposals the committee has submitted to the two parties since 1981 and has dealt with the committee, its chairman, and its members with respect and in a positive manner out of Iraq's commitment to its obligations toward this organization.

Tariq 'Aziz asked: How can a country that is a member of this organization boycott the summit conferences it holds? How can this country be a member of the ICO while it does not recognize its aegis over the conflict between itself and another country which is a member of the ICO?

'Aziz sadi that the Iranian Government's stand categorically proves that its membership in this organization is based on selective bases. It only attends meetings which it believes it can exploit for propaganda purposes and boycotts meetings which bind it to respect the Charter and the organization's aegis.

'Aziz explained that the Iranian regime's stand toward the Islamic Good Offices Committee confirms its deviat course and

contradicts the firm principled commitments to the organization. It also shows that it does not respect the ICO's charter.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister urged the Islamic Good Offices Committee to review its past experiences and expose the reality of the Iranian stand before the Islamic world. He added: We believe that the best place for this is in an Islamic summit. He stressed that it is absolutely useless to keep moving in a vacuum and to search for useless methods while the Iranian regime insists on continuing the war.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war against Iraq is one of the factors obstructing Palestinian struggle and enabling Zionism to continue its occupation of Palestine and holy Jerusalem. He pointed out in this respect Zionist enemy war minister Yitzhaq Rabin's statement at the Press Club in Washington last month in which he asserted that preoccupying Iraq with the war with Iran will remove the fear of possible confrontation and will increase the reassurance that the eastern front will remain quite as long as Iraq is preoccupied with this war.

Tariq 'Aziz asserted the need to adopt effective stands and to exert great efforts to support and back the struggle of the Palestinian people and their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO, to enable them to achieve their inalienable rights to their land and self-determination. He called for confronting the Zionist enemy's schemes aimed at fragmenting the unity of Arab countries and dividing them into factional and racial petty states. He said that the continuous destruction and fragmentation taking place in Lebanon require urgent and serious action to confront these criminal schemes, protect Lebanon from divisions and destruction, and to regain peace, stability, and unity there.

Tariq 'Aziz also reiterated Iraq's support for the Namibian people's struggle to achieve independence and liberation under their legitimate representative, SWAPO. He condemned the repressive practices carried out by the Pretoria regime against that militant people. He also condemned the racial regime's practices in South Africa against their militatn people and that regime's cooperation with the racial Zionist entity.

Tariq 'Aziz also called for finding an acceptable political solution to the problem of Afghanistan.

Concluding his speech, Tariq 'Aziz affirmed the need to re-establish the structure of international economic relations, strengthen the economies of developing countries, and strengthen multifaceted economic cooperation.

'Aziz Comments on Gulf War

LD081727 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Iraq has proposed a draft resolution concerning the Gulf War to the 16th conference of the Islamic Foreign ministers, which continues its proceedings in Fes. Here are the details in this report from the mission:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The Islamic foreign ministers conference is expected to release a communique today affirming support of the ICO member-states to Lebanon in confronting the repeated aggressions committed by the Zionist forces against Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and urging the U.N Security Council to take efficient measures to deter aggression and to condemn it. This was the main point debated this morning by the Political Committee in its closed-door session.

At the general session, also held behind closed doors, a number of delegation heads spoke, including the foreign ministers of Chad, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia, as well as the representative of the Afghan *mujahidin* who lauded King Hasan's role in supporting the Afghan cause. They also called on the ICO member-states to boycott the Kabul regime politically and economically, to act for its expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement, to open offices for the Afghan resistance in the Islamic States, and to put pressure on the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of Afghanistan.

On his part, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, informed us that his country's delegation proposed a draft resolution to the conference on the Gulf war.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] position regarding the Gulf war at the conference and (?in the field)?

[Tariq 'Aziz] At the conference, the Iraqi delegation has proposed a draft resolution, backed by a number of Arab and Islamic states, members of the ICO. This draft resolution calls for an immediate end to the war and for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. This draft resolution is in fact in harmony with all the resolutions issued by the two Islamic conferences, the third and fourth, in Holy Mecca and Al-Taif, and in Casablanca. It is also in harmony with the resolutions issued by ministerial conferences in the past few years.

We are looking forward to the conference adopting this draft resolution and affirming the will of the Islamic states to bring to an end the conflict between Iraq and Iran by peaceful means and in accordance with the charter of the ICO and the rules of international law.

As far as we are concerned, we are, thank God, reassured about the safety of our front, and the Iraqi Armed Forces are fully ready to repel aggression and invasion, and crush the aggressors, in defense of Iraq's sovereignty and in the service of the cause of peace and the principles of good-neighborliness between the two countries.

Alongside successful defensive action, Iraq affirms its desire for peace and for relations between Iraq and Iran to be based on the principles of good-neighborliness and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty.

[Reporter] At this moment, the Economic and Social Affairs Committee proceedings are continuing in closed session. The committee this morning discussed the subject of production, consumption, and trade exchanges of olive oil in the Islamic

world countries, and the international agreements on olive oil and its by-products.

As for discussions by the Cultural Affairs Committee and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, they focused on support for Islamic colleges and universities, especially in Uganda, Niger, and Bangladesh.

We recall that the Arab states group met last night on the sidelines of the conference, to coordinate positions on the issues on the agenda of the Islamic ministerial conference. [end recording]

Qaddumi Speaks on U.S Conflict Role

LD091247 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 9 Jan (MAP) — Head of the Political Department of the PLO, Faruq Qaddumi, has stressed that the unlimited U.S. backing to Israel is the decisive and fundamental factor in encouraging Israel to continue in its aggressive and terrorist policy and that this backing makes the United States a partner of Israel in its enmity towards the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic peoples. In a speech delivered during the general closed session held yesterday by the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries he added that this backing, which is manifested in the use [for the benefit of Israel] of the capabilities and privileges of the United States, as a superpower in the world and as one of the permament members of the Security Council causes the use of the veto at the Security Council and thus obstructs and renders ineffective the international will. This is a matter that has made the United Nations — with all its establishments — a paralyzed organization, which is sometimes used for the service of the imperialist interests, the subjugation of peoples, and (?the exhausting) of the latter's economic and financial capabilities. He pointed out that this American behavior increases the chances of conflicts and confrontation, which will lead the world to a series of drawn-out and destructive wars that will end every hope for security and peaceful coexistence among peoples.

Mr Qaddummi said that the United States gives itself the right to practice terrorism in every spot of the world and practices crimes of international terrorism and uses its naval fleets and military bases in the Middle East and the Mediterranean while encouraging Israel's terrorism and its regard for the latter as being a legitimate right. The United States and its allies, at the same time, regard the struggle of the Palestinian people for regaining their national rights as terrorism which should be stopped. He said that proceeding from this American-Israeli hostile view, one can understand why the United States and Israel obstruct UN resolutions, and their disregard for international legitimacy and peace initiatives, including the Arab peace plan which was endorsed by the Fes summit in 1982 and which was welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world.

After recalling that the PLO has accepted all positive initiatives regarding the solving of the conflict in the Middle East, he reaffirmed that the PLO today stresses the necessity to convene an international conference with the participation of the parties involved and the permament member-states of the Security Council in order to establish peace in the Middle East, underlining that the organization [PLO] most strongly rejects the alternatives — such as international cover or international care or direct negotiations — which aimat undermining the foundation of any effort to reach a just peace in the region.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi emphasized that there will not be peace without the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Holy Jerusalem, and the provision of the opportunity for the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, such as the right to return to their land and properties and the right to self-determination without any foreign interference, and to establish their independent state on their national territory. He indicated that any attempt to bypass these rights will only lead to the extension of the circle of violence, destruction and kindling of wars.

He added that if Palestine constitutes to be a bleeding wound in the body of the Arab Islamic nation, the dangers of the war between Iraq and Iran still threaten this whole nation because its continuation serves only the enemies of this nation, and the Zionist enemy in particular. He called for the honoring of the agreements concluded between the two conflicting countries, and UN resolutions which stipulate the ending of the war, and recourse to peaceful means to end this conflict.

With respect to the reestablishment of relations between some African countries and the Zionist entity, Mr Qaddumi emphasized that this will have a negative and harmful effect on the struggle and the peoples of Palestine, South Africa and Namibia. This will bring calamity and disasters to Africa and its peoples stemming from the Israeli role at the service of the American Administration's hostile plans and intentions against the peoples of the African continent. He called on the conference to deal with this dangerous phenomenon with wisdom and effectiveness.

Abu Nidal Spokesman on Airport Attacks, Libyan Support

LD081741 Kuwait KUNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Jan 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, Jan 8 (KUNA) — 'We are going to free our people in Europe', the political spokesman of the Abu Nidal commando group told Austria's newsweekly *PROFIL*.

'We do not spread terror. We are engaged in liberation struggle. (Vienna City Councillor and President of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship Society) Heinz Nittel had to die because he was too deeply involved in Zionist conspiracies."

"We support the attacks at Vienna and Rome airports's Israeli El-Al counters as a legitimate form of our struggle. Unfortunately we cannot claim credit for these deeds. The "Arab Fedayeen Cells" have proven their value in Vienna and in Rome', he said.

A political spokesman of Abu Nidal group, Walid Awdah was interviewed in Damascus by Rude Anschober of *PROFIL* magazine.

He believes that the organization "Abu Nidal" and befriended liberation groups with growing following among Arabs, will continue to twist the long arms of Zionism and imperialism'.

Walid Awdah said 'We do not object to Austrians or other East Europeans but anybody using the Israeli airline must bear in mind he is our opponent and enemy'.

'We hate Zionists who forcibly removed us from our homeland. We do not hate the Americans if they retract from the region and stop supporting Israel'. "Never in history have freedom, justice and peace been established without weapons', Awdah argued.

There will not be an end, apparently, to military action, Awdah said adding 'there are hundreds of comrades waiting for action. The greater the brutality by Israelis and the Americans the greater the number of our volunteers," he explained.

"Some of our people are imprisoned in Europe. We are going to liberate them before long, that we can guarantee', Awdah vowed.

"We are getting political support from all revolutionary Arab states, among them Libya, the spokesman said. The "Arab Fedayeen Cells' is a group of Palestinians and Lebanese who have undergone long training. Now they are ready to strike. We are coordinating every action with this group", Awdah said.

"We had no interest in harming King Husayn while he was in Syria and we would never kill a brother like 'Arafat. We may not help establish a state for Palestinians by our actions but we can cut the arteries of Zionism to bleed them to death', Awdah said.

'We have nothing against Austria. We regard Kreisky highly as opponent to Israel but we have always criticized his mediation between Israel and the Palestinians", Awdah concluded.

'Arafat's Jordan Visit Postponed, USSR Visit Planned

PM081221 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jan 86 p 1

[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT "Amman correspondent" report: "Why the Jordan Visit Was Postponed"]

[Text] Well-informed Palestinian sources have told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member and PLO representative in Jordan, has left Amman for Baghdad carrying a message from Jordanian monarch King Husayn to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The sources did not disclose the contents of the message but said that it deals with the postponement of the visit which Yasir 'Arafat was supposed to make to Jordan last week to discuss the situation in the area following the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva last month.

The sources confirmed that 'Arafat will not visit Jordan before the Palestinian delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi returns from its current visit to Moscow during which the Soviet role in the region and the Soviet leadership's attitude to the PLO will be defined, particularly since Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow and the developments in Syrian- Jordanian relations and in the Gulf war. The sources said that a date for 'Arafat's visit to the Soviet Union, within the next two months at the latest, will be fixed in the light of the outcome of the Palestinian delegation's visit to Moscow.

'Arafat on Support for Libya, Palestinian Unity

PM081623 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Baghdad Bureau report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; date not specified]

[TEXT] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said: We stand with Libya against any aggression against it by Israel or the United States, despite our differences with the Libyan Government, because we cannot allow Arab countries to be picked on individually so as to be eaten bit by bit. This should be clear to everybody.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* 'Arafat said taht the PLO has absolutely nothing to do with the incidents at Vienna and Rome airports.

'Arafat said that the U.S. and Israeli campaign against the PLO has not stopped, despite the repeated denials; indeed it has, unfortunately, escalated. Nowadays they insist on blaiming the PLO for every action carried out by a Palestinian or Arab.

'Arafat revealed that, had the PLO not intervened in the incident of the Achille Lauro, a human tragedy would have occurred and the ship would have been sunk with those on board, as the hijackers threatened. He added: Instead of thanking us for our stands against terror, U.S. secretary of State George Shultz has been instigating East and West European countries against the PLO and against Yasir 'Arafat. Meanwhile the U.S. and Israeli media are continuing to wage their impudent campaign against anything palestinian, taking advantage of division and rifts in the Arab nation and the absence of political weight on the part of 160 million Arabs.

'Arafat added: The battle with the Israeli enemy has expanded and now involves the whole Arab Nation. We are now fortifying our positions and setting up antiaircraft weapons in Yemen, Sudan, and Tunisia and elsewhere. We hope that our nation will awaken and ask itself the well-known question: "to be or not to be."

Regarding contacts between Syria and the PLO 'Arafat said that a meeting took place between Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and a Syrian official in which a number of bilateral issues and points of differences between the two sides were discussed, foremost among them the halting of media campaigns and the situation in Lebanon. It was agreed that another meeting would be held before the end of last year, but this meeting has not yet taken place.

'Arafat criticized the Damascus agreement for settling the Lebanese problem, describing it as an agreement without implementation. He pointed to the outbreak of clashes between the eastern and western sectors of Beirut, the attempt to assassinate President al-Jumayyil, and the escalation of military operations in sidon and the South. He expressed his astonishment that the disarming of Palestinians should be the subject of one of the agreement's principal provisions. He said: Disarming our sons is in breach of all the Arab resolutions and Arab summits; it is a national, pan-Arab, and religious treachery.

Yasir 'Arafat hailed the escalation of military operations against the Zionist entity in the occupied territories during 1985 which, according him, totaled 847 operations of which 11 were missile firing operations. These took place during the last two weeks against military positions in Nahariya and Qiryat Shemona, thus forcing the Zionist settlers to return to shelters. This has rendered the enemy helpless and proved that his calculations are not in his favor but rather in favor of the Palestinian revolution.

Replying to a question on progress in achieving unity among Palestinian factions, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian people were never united as they are now both inside and outside the occupied territories. What the media say about this unity is a falsehood; we are on epeople and one leadership. But if the question concerns the Palestinian organizations, they will unite once they are free of domination and pressures. Once again we tell them, even before we hear their views, that we will unconditionally open a new chapter so that they can return to their positions in the revolution. Everybody should revise their calculations following what happened in Beirut, Sidon, Tripoli, Tunis, and the occupied territories. The recent Palestinian and Arab developments should be an incentive for such return. Once again I would say here that "anyone who wishes to take my place is welcome."

Regarding President Mubarak's appeal to him on the need to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338 within 2 months so that an international conference can be convened, 'Arafat said the Western and U.S. Media quoted the first part of the Egyptian president's statement, portraying it as a new Egyptian stand removed from the PLO stand. In fact Egypt did make such a call, but it also insisted that this should be reciprocated by recognizing the Palestinian people's right. This was what the media deliberately ignored, because in fact they are annoyed by the new and growing Palestinian-Egyptian relations. 'Arafat said that he will visit Egypt and Jordan after the current consultations between Palestinian and Jordanian officials in Amman are completed, after the return of the delegation that left for Moscow today headed by Faruq Qaddumi and consisting of PLO Executive Committee Members Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin) and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and after the conclusion of the Islamic Foreign ministers' conference in Fes, so that the visit will take place after a complete picture of the Arab, Islamic, and international situations emerges.

Addresses Palestinians on Martyr Day

GF081846 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Message by Abu 'Ammar (Yasir 'Arafat), commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, addressed to the marching comrades-in-arms on the anniversary of Palestinian Martyr Day on 7 January — read by announcer]

[Text] Brothers, marching comrades-in-arms. On this day, the day of martyrdom and martyrs and the day of pride, dignity, and sacrifice, I direct to comrade-in-arms — O comrades of the victorious march, O comrades of the difficult and long path — our renewed promise and vow for the souls of those martyrs who have preceded us on the martyrdom path to Palestine. They have recorded with their pure blood the most splended epics of sacrifice and generous magnanimity for our principles and examples. They greatly believed in illuminating the path with their souls and blood.

My brothers, comrades of our path on which our mujahidin and struggle march has not ended, we have been able to reinstate the Palestinian status and make it once again a fundamental figure on the Middle East political map. Agents and their masters, including Zionists and imperialists, thought they could delete Palestine from the map and isolate Palestine from the struggle. They have been defeated and we are victorious. Our heroes in their camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon displayed steadfastness against the attempts, plots, and crimes of Zionists and their agents.

Heroes of our people including children, women, and the elderly displayed steadfastness in our occupied territories and once again created a daily hell for the Zionist enemy. They proved to the world that our people give generous sacrifices and that the struggle march is continuing with tenacity and power on the path of martyrdom and glory until the great victory — when our Arab nation's flags will fly over the Jerusalem minarets and churches in our national Palestinian state. Together, brothers and my loved ones, on the path of jihad and mujahidin! Together, comrades of the march on the path of glory! All glory be to our martyrs! We vow to continue the revolution, God willing, until victory.

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God bought the believers' souls and possessions for heaven. They fight for God. They kill and are killed as promised in the Torah, the gospel, and the Koran. Whoever fulfills his promise to God let him be jubilant about the reward for his sale: the great victory." [Koranic verses]

Results of Qaddumi's USSR Visit Reported

LD081826 Algiers voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Yesterday, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] ended his official visit to the Soviet Union which lasted 4-7 January. Brother Abu al-Lutf, who headed a PLO delegation, met several Soviet officials including the Soviet foreign minister.

During their meetings with the Palestinian delegation, the Soviet side expressed support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The Soviet side also demanded withdrawal of the Zionists from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. In this context, the Soviet side stressed the need for an international conference with the attendance of all concerned sides, including the PLO, as a condition for the success of the peace process in the region.

On the other hand, the Soviet side stressed the importance of Arab unity against the imperialist conspiracies and challenges which threaten the Arab region.

For his part, Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed that the PLO leadership is doing its best to achieve Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO.

PLO Official Discusses Talks

GF081830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (WAKH) — Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member, has stressed that discussions with Soviet officials focused on matters pertaining to the unity of the PLO, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and Syrian-Palestinian relations. Abu Mazin — who accompanied Faruq Qaddumi, director of the PLO Political Department, on his recent visit to the Soviet Union — said that the Palestinian delegation apprised the Soviet side on some obstacles that are impeding Palestinian unity. He stressed that the talks of the Palestinian delegation with Soviet officials took place in a good atmosphere and that the visit was paid at the invitation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The delegation which accompanied Faruq Qaddumi in its recent visit to Moscow included a number of Palestinian officials including 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

PLO Executive Committee To Meet in Baghdad

JN090842 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-RA'Y* has learned from reliable Palestinian sources that the PLO Executive Committee will meet under Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad within the next few days. It has been learned that among the most important topics to be discussed are recent developments in the region in light of the aggressive Israeli and U.S. threats against Arab and Palestinian targets in the Middle East and Africa.

PLO Signs Security Agreement with Greek Government

GF081508 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Paris — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu Al-Hawl, official in charge of security in the PLO, signed a security agreement for the PLO with the Greek Government several days ago.

The PLO is at the moment making continuous contacts to develop security cooperation between the organization and some friendly European governments to prevent military operations that harm and embarass the organization's stance on the international arena.

Palestinian Figure Against Resolution 242 Recognition

GF081344 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (WAKH) — Former official spokesman for the PLO 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, has ruled out that Palestinian recognition of UN Resolution 242 will lead to a settlement of the Palestinian issue. He said that such recognition would result in giving up the claim for the Palestinian homeland and returning to it, and would drag the Arabs to positions of surrender to the United States and Israel.

In a statement published by the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Abu Mayzar warned against the danger of the PLO's acceptance of the resolution. He said that following the PLO's recognition of the resolution, the United States aims to prove to the Arabs that they have no right to Palestine and to consider the problem as a border issue between Israel and the Arab countries that would only require arrangement of solutions that would remove the hostility between the parties to the conflict.

When asked why the Jordanian-Syrian communiques made no mention of the PLO, the right to repatriation, to establishing a [Palestinian] state, and to independent representation, following the rapprochement between the two countries, Abu Mayzar said that this does not mean a change in the Syrian attitude toward Palestinian rights and that Syria is keen that the PLO should remain an independent representative of these rights. However, he added, Syria is trying to evade the Amman agreement which the PLO signed with Jordan as it is unacceptable to Palestinian and Arab circles.

The Palestinian official specified three conditions for achieving Palestinian national unity. They are: putting an end to the wrong policies and decisions by the PLO leadership, the existence of moral courage to admit mistakes, and placing the Palestinian cause above leadership and individuals.

PLO's Salah Khalaf on Syrian Contacts, Other Topics

GF071634 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Jan 86 pp 5, 22

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Babakir Hasan Makki on 2 January — place not given]

[Excerpts] [Babakir Hasan Makki] We have heard that contacts are currently taking place between you and Syria. What are the results of these contacts?

[Salah Khalaf] Contacts with Syria, whether direct or indirect,

have never been broken off, even during the worse times. However, recently we took a decision to stop media campaigns against Syria, except those that were launched accidentally. When we think of the split, we cannot forget Syria. Even if a reconciliation takes place between us, we cannot forget this. We have decided to stop media campaigns against Syria. Also, should Syria find itself in confrontation with the United States and Israel, we would be with Syria and not remain neutral, regardless of the status of our relations at that time. With regard to the Lebanese issue, the Syrians thought we would interfere to sabotage their plan in Lebanon, but I have announced more than once here in Kuwait our support for the agreement, despite our reservations about Eli Hubayqah, because we regard him as an Israeli spy and responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacres. The Palestinian people can never forgive Eli Hubayqah even if Damascus completely forgives him. Despite our reservations about Eli Hubayqah, we have no reservations on the agreement. Any peace agreement which pleases the Lebanese sides will please us.

[Makki] What is the level of the current contacts between you and Syria?

[Khalaf] I do not believe that the level is important, even if I send "a sergeant," as long as he represents my point of view.

[Makki] But there are those who say that Syria's difference with you is based on Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] leadership?

[Khalaf] This is an issue which we do not allow to be discussed. If we believe that any Arab regime is able to remove Abu 'Ammar or Abu al-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan] or any other leader, it means we are finished as a movement. Also, do we have the right to say that we do not want Hafiz al-Asad or some other president? We have announced more than once that Abu 'Ammar is not a subject for bargaining, neither as a person nor the position he holds. Some people are saying that one of the Fatah Central Committee members is chairing the PLO Executive Committee and that Abu 'Ammar will rest for 4 or 5 months — these are "opinions" that are being raised. They also say that Abu 'Ammar will rest during the convocation of the Arab summit and that a member from the Fatah Central Committee or the PLO Executive Committee will attend the summit instead. All these statements are views which hurt our feelings because the issue of keeping or isolating Abu 'Ammar is the concern of the PLO and the decision for that is in our hands.

[Makki] It has been noticed that following the coolness of the Amman agreement, a Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement took place culminating in a summit between King Husayn and President al-Asad. One might ask whether the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement is regarded as a substitute for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

[Khalaf] After the Casablanca summit agreed to restore Arab solidarity, information available suggested that both Jordan and Syria had goal in seeking a rapprochement. Jordan's goal was to exert pressure on the PLO for more concessions, while Syria's goals was to undermine Jordanian-Palestinian relations and to aggravate them once again. This is the information we have. The Jordanians denied this and said that the new relations will not be at the expense of the PLO, and even the Syrians sent indirect messages saying that this rapprochement will not be at the expense of the PLO and that this is a rapprochement between two states with mutual economic and security interests.

If this rapprochement is really for Arab solidarity, we on our part are with this rapprochement, because this solidarity cannot be achieved without the PLO. What is the value of solidarity without the PLO? However, if this rapprochment is designed to stop the Palestinian-Jordanian move, then I believe we will not be the only losers. Jordan and Syria will both lose, because it will cause the conflict to escalate and it will prevent the achievement of solidarity. The PLO is not something that can be ignored. The PLO exists through its people in Syria, Jordan, and the occupided territories. This distribution of the Palestinian people has its serious effects which sometimes makes a person behave in a desperate manner.

Thus, I do not believe that either Syria or Jordan have any interest in making this rapprochement at the expense of the PLO, particularly when there are always continued variables in the region. Unfortunately, the thread of Arab relations is never straight. As I said, we hope that this rapprochement will be in favor of Arab solidarity. But, we are not a movement that fears Arab rapprochments. The tragedy of interference in the PLO's affairs is not the responsibility of one Arab regime alone; obviously it is the responsibility of the Syrian and Arab regimes, but I totally assure you that many Arab regimes have approved, enjoyed, and encouraged events on the Palestinian arena because they want to get rid of something called the PLO and they believe that this interference will end the PLO.

[Makki] Following Abu 'Ammar's famous declaration in Cairo which denounced terrorism, questions were raised as to whether or not this denunciation meant abandoning armed struggle?

[Khalaf] I believe that the Cairo declaration, which was announced in 1985, was one of the wisest declarations. Actually, this declaration was issued in 1974, which means that it is not a new one. The problem is that there are at present some people who are trying to catch so-called mistakes of the Palestinian revolution. The Cairo declaration stated that we will wage armed struggle inside the occupied territories, will work through political means internationally, and that armed struggle, as defined by UN charters, is not terrorism. I draw a line between terrorist operations, which are aimed at innocent civilians, and the armed struggle in the occupied territories. All those factions which have denounced the Cairo declaration had signed with us the 1974 declaration which also condemned terrorism. We do not believe in or support acts similar to those at the Rome and Vienna airports because they are terrorist operations. In addition, we are against all the dissident movements on the Palestinian arena, beginning with Abu Nidal and ending with others. I do not understand why any Arab regime would direct operations only to close PLO offices. What is a child or a woman guilty of to warrant being killed at the Vienna airport in such a manner? This attitude harms the image of the Palestinian issue. Those who wanted to close the PLO offices should have blown up those offices instead of killing these innocent people. Certainly, this does not apply to the secret war between the Israeli intelligence and us. Whenever they kill one of the directors of the PLO offices, we reply to them. Even now, if they commit aggression against

any of our offices, we will commit an aggression against them abroad.

[Makki] Do you mean that the intelligence war between you and Israel is still continuing?

[Khalaf] It has not stopped at all and this is included in the Cairo declaration. But, we will not carry out any operations abroad if our enemy follows the same course.

[Makki] In your view, where do the Soviets fall concerning the Middle East issue?

[Khalaf] The Soviets understand the U.S. stand the best, and meetings between them have not stopped. But what can the Soviet stand do if there is a bad Arab stand? All the Soviets can do is strengthen Syria through supplying it with weapons. There is no difference between offensive and defensive arms. If the Arabs and Syrians possess the ability to fight, then we will fight with Soviet weapons, whether they are offensive and defensive in nature. The Soviets also have given Syria advanced aircraft, antiaircraft missiles, and long-range missiles. They have done everything then can for Syria. I know that the Soviet arms deal that was made with Syria in 1983 was one of the most powerful deals ever made in the Arab region in terms of quantity and quality. Yet the Soviets believe that they do not have cards in the region, because Syria and the PLO have differences, and Syria and Iraq also have differences. In my estimation they [the Soviets] do not want to interfere in an issue in which they will not succeed.

Because of an Arab absence, the Americans are moving to pick the fruits of the damage they have caused in the Arab homeland. This is why they put pressure on Jordan and on us. They want us to abandon and condemn the armed struggle. They want a new Palestinian generation for a settlement, a generation that has neither waged nor believes in armed struggle. This generation can only be found in the arms of Jordan.

[Makki] What about the time limit President Husni Mubarak has given to 'Arafat?

[Khalaf] In my view the whole statement was unsuccessful. I was surprised at this statement. Even though Egyptian officials claim that the statement was falsely attributed to him, no clarifications have been issued by Cairo in this regard. The stance which Mubarak conveyed to us was different. He told us: You cannot accept Resolution 242 without self-determination. He never asked us to accept Resolution 242.

[Makki] What did he request from you?

[Khalaf] He was concerned that we remain on good terms with Jordan and that no future solution can be achieved without Jordan and Palestine.

Libya Requests Arab League Council Emergency Meeting

LD090945 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jan (KUNA) — The Libyan Jamahiriyah has asked for an emergency meeting of the Council of the Arab League at the level of foreign ministers and with the attendance of ministers of economy and finance of the member countries next Monday. This is in order to discuss the measures that must be taken vis-a-vis the military threats and the American economic boycott measures against Libya.

The General Secretariat of the Arab League mentioned in a memorandum it sent last night to the member-countries that the call for the holding of this emergency meeting was made during a telephone conversation between the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the secretary general of the Arab League Mr Chedli Klibi, and after consultations with Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison Dr 'Ali 'Abd- al-Salam al-Turayki.

The memorandum of the General Secretariat mentioned that the articles of the League Charter and internal statute and the Arab Joint Defense Pact and Economic Cooperation stipulate the holding of a meeting of the Council of the Arab League with three days of receiving a request in this respect from any member-country subject to a foreign threat or aggression.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Phone Call From Libyan Leader

GF082016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2008 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 8 Jan (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a telephone call from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today. Col al-Qadhdhafi briefed his highness the amir on Libya's view on the new events in the Arab arena. Col al-Qadhdhafi also reviewed with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah relations between the two countries.

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Telephone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD081803 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] At noon today, his highness the amir received a telephone call from his brother, His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the problems of the Arab region and the latest developments in the current political situation.

Radio Comments on U.S. President's News Conference

LD081313 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From "Our World Today" program]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has imposed an economic boycott against Libya. He ordered all American companies and individuals to stop dealing with Libya and promisded to take further measures if Libya does not stop what he called its long-term involvement in terrorism.

What are the dimensions of the American President's decision? At a news conference he held early this morning, President Reagan announced he had signed an executive order stipulating that American oil companies and American citizens remaining in Libya despite the ban on travel to Libya will be liable for punishment on their return to Libya [as heard]. He called on the allies of the United States in Western Europe to join in the imposition of new economic measures against Libya.

The American measures provide for banning American citizens from granting any credit facilties or loans to the Libyan Government. They also provide for banning business activities and their like and for the departure of the Americans there, estimated to number 1,500 people, and their return home.

Reagan asked the allies of the United States not to exploit the U.S. departure from Libya for business purposes. By this he meant that they should not try to replace it.

The order issued by Reagan is a declaration of a state of emergency on a national level against Libya on the pretext that it poses a threat to American national security and that it participated in what he called armed aggression against the United States by providing material support for what he described as terrorist groups that attacked American citizens in Rome and Vienna.

The declared American measures, which go into effect as of February, provide for a ban on imports and exports with the exception of news and information material.

The new American measures are the most rigorous yet of those imposed by the United States on Libya since 1978 when certain kinds of military hardware were banned from being sold to Libya. These measures caused a drop in the value of American exports to Libya from $860 million in 1979 to less than $200 million in 1983. America's imports from Libya also dropped from $7 billion in 1980 to less than $9 million in 1983.

In his decisions, which he announced to the Americans, President Reagan relied on what he considered inrefutable proof, which he did not specify, of a Libyan role in the attacks at the El Al offices in Rome and Vienna and in which five Americans were killed.

However, the American measures are considered unilateral. It is believed that America's European allies will not go along with these measures particularly since Libya has denied having any role in the attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports.

The observers beleive that President Reagan's announcement of the severing of the remaining economic and trade relations between America and Libya to bhing pressure on it will have only a limited effect, since the volume of trade exchanges dropped in 1981 to the minimum level when the United States stopped importing oil from Libya and banned the export of American equipment to Libya.

In the military sphere, American Administration sources said following President Reagan's news conference that Reagan wishes to keep the American muscles flexed as part of a psychol-goical war and a military pressure campaign. The purpose behind this stance, according to American officials, is to keep the Libyan Governemnt speculating about the aims behind bringing the American fleet to the Mediterranean. They added that the aim of the American military maneuvers is only to threaten and that it is unlikely the United States will deal a military blow to Libya at present.

In his news confernce, President Reagan spoke of another matter, namely the Palestine question. He raised, perhaps for the first time, the question of the Palestinian refugees after having reiterated the U.S. refusal to cooperate with the PLO or to accept the PLO's particiapting in any peace conference until it recognizes Israel.

President Reagan was quoted as saying that a solution must be found for the Palestinian refugees who live in countries cush as Lebanon. He said that in fact every Arab country has thousands of Palestinians who in some countries constitute a majority and who failed to become citizens in others. A solution must be found particularly in regard to the refugees. He added that these people have no country. We believe that their problem should be solved.

Does Reagan mean by this that he wants the Palestinian refugees to get settled? Is it true that these refugees have no country, as President Reagan claims? Where did these people come from? Do they not have a homeland?

What is now called Israel is their homeland. Like all other peoples, they have their own homeland. However, the Zionist aggression on their homeland Palestine has rendered them destitute and cast out of their homeland. No world statesman can be ignorant of such a historical fact.

The only thing to be seen from Reagan's statement is on the settlement of the Palestinians and the squandering of their rights to their homeland and their continued destitution. For if a solution is needed for the Palestinian refugees' problems, there can be no other solution than the return to their homeland, their homes and their lands.

Airline Seeks Release of Hijacked Plane in Iran

GF081047 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0932 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jan (WAKH) — Ahmad al-Mashari, chairman of the board of Kuwaiti Airlines, has announced that it has been decided to conclude the affair of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane, which has been standing at Mehrabad airport in Tehran since December 1983.

In statements published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today, Al-Mashari said that efforts to end the plane affair are being made through two channels, first through the insurance companies in order to help secure the release of the plane or pay reparations instead, and second through contacts by the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry.

The Kuwaiti plane was hijacked by an armed group during a flight from Dubayy to Karachi and diverted to Iran's Mehrabad airport.

On another matter, Al-Mashari said that airline companies in the GCC countries have abandoned the idea of establishing an air freight company because it is not economically viable.

PDRY

Chairman Calls For Boycott Against U.S.

GF081700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, reiterated the PDRY's solidarity with and stance alongside the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against the hostile provocations by the United States.

The brother secretary general affirmed to Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September revolution, the importance of a unanimous (?confrontation) of this hostile U.S. stance by all Arab countries, including the confrontation of the U.S. boycott of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with an Arab boycott of the United States and its interests.

This was affirmed during a telephone conversation which Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today, during which he briefed the brother secretary general on recent developments on the Arab level and the confrontation of hostile measures which were adopted by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, including the comprehensive economic and political sanctions which the United States announced against Libya.

Iranian President To Visit 15-17 January

GF081310 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Following an invitation from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, His Excellency 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will make an amicable visit to the PDRY from 15 to 17 January.

Prime Minister To Visit PRC 14 January

GF081738 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will make an official visit to the PRC from 14 to 17 January, leading a high-ranking government delegation. The visit will be made at the invitation of PRC State Council Secretary General Tian Jiyun.

During the visit, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and his accompanying delegation will hold talks with PRC Government leaders on bilateral cooperation and means to bolster it, in addition to exchanging views on issues of mutual concern.

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper Criticizes U.S. 'Terrorism' in Arab Region

GF090400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Araboc 0400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-YAWM* comments on terrorism. It says: The call to fight terrorism does not justify its use, and remedying an error with a bigger error does not indicate good will, or serious and noble aims. It is tyrannical power that governs the attitude of strong countries toward weaker ones. The terrorism that the United States practices in the Arab region is no different, in any case, from the invasion by the USSR of Afghanistan and elsewhere in the world. This is the law of the jungle that allows the strong to do what it does not allow others to do.

YAR

President Affirms Support to Al-Qadhdhafi

GF081718 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general ofthe General People's Congress, this evening received a telephone call from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution.

He briefed the brother leader president and secretary general on the aggressive threats to Libya and the Arab countries by the Zionist enemy and the United States.

The brother leader president and secretary general affirmed to his brother, the leader of the 1 September revolution, our country's principled position in support of Libya and any other Arab country that faces aggression.

Israeli 'Threats,' U.S. Acts Against Libya Denounced

GF081750 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting at 0900 today under Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee.

During its session today, the Council of Ministers reviewed the new developments in the Middle East region and the impact of repeated Israeli threats to commit an aggression against fraternal Libya and other Arab countries.

The Council denounced the Zionist threats which represent a form of terrorism in the region and which unveil the preparations under way to carry out these aggressive intentions.

The Council also denounced the measures proclaimed recently by the U.S. Government in this regard.

The Council asserted our country's commitment to stand by fraternal Libya in confrontation of any aggression it is subjected to, as this stems from the principled and immutable policy which stresses supporting any Arab country whose security, stability, territories, or sovereignty are subjected to aggression.

The Council of Ministers warned that any aggression launched by Israel on any Arab country it has threatened will inevitably expand the scope of war confrontation between it and the Arab countries and block the road before all peace efforts that have been exerted.

The Council urged the Arab nation to adopt a unified Arab position toward the threats that are aimed at the security and safety of the Arab nation.

Abu Ghazalah on Khatir Case, U.S. Measures
NC091221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1148 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has confirmed that Sulayman Abu Khatir committed suicide and that neither the Armed Forces nor anybody else had done anything to him. Abu Ghazalah added that legal procedures are in motion to learn the cause of death.

Replying to correspondents' questions today on the investigations that are under way on the suicide of Abu Khatir, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that this incident, just like any other, could have happened anywhere in the world. Sulayman Khatir was a man tried by a military court because he killed seven innocent Israelis who were not terrorists but merely tourists. He added: Sulayman Khatir was sentenced to 25 years in prison and then he committed suicide. What is so strange about that?

Regarding the demand made by the lawyer of Sulayman Khatir, the deputy prime minister explained that any lawyer anywhere in the world would have done the same. We have to wait until the investigations are over.

Asked about reports that there was collusion between Egyptian intelligence and Israel, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed surprise and said: What is our interest in this? A person killed seven others and then committed suicide. What is so strange about this?

On President Reagan's recent decisions against Libya, Abu Ghazalah stated: If the United States decided to do this, then that is its affair and I have no right to comment. He added: President Husni Mubarak and I have repeatedly declared that we will not attack anyone, that we desire and are working for peace, that we are not ready to accept any threat, and that we are against all forms of terrorism.

Regarding Egyptians working in Libya, he said: We are a free country. Egyptians are free to work wherever they choose. The government does not interfere. But, we oppose anything that could befall any Egyptian anywhere in the world.

Foreign Minister on Khatir Death, 'Arafat Visit
GF091428 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jan (QNA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has ruled out any role by Israeli intelligence services in the death of the Egyptian soldier Sulayman Khatir.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published in Abu Dhabi today, the Egyptian official affirmed that Sulayman Khatir's death was due to suicide.

On another matter, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Cairo shortly in response to an invitation extended by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for talks on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue. He expected the visit to take place next week.

The Egyptian official asserted that the Egyptian-PLO dialogue is continuing to coordinate political stands for seeking a just solution to the Palestinian issue based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinin people.

Ministry Denies Israeli Journalist Visited Khatir
NC081318 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] An official source in the Defense Ministry has stated that the rumors circulated by certain foreign news media that an Israeli journalist visited Sulayman Khatir after a verdict was handed down against him are groundless. The source said that these tendentious rumors are part of the hostile campaign directed against Egypt.

Lawyer, Newspapers Claim Khatir 'Murdered'
NC081714 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, Jan 8 (AFP) — Riot police today surrounded Cairo's Al-Azhar Islamic University where nearly 2,000 students shouting anti-government slogans had massed to mark the death yesterday of Sulayman Khatir, the Egyptian border policeman convicted of gunning down seven Israeli tourists.

Khatir, aged 25, sentenced December 28 to hard labor for life for the October shooting near a Sinai beach resort, was found hanged in his prison hospital room yesterday.

Although a police doctor described the death as suicide, Khatir's lawyer, as well as several Gulf newspapers today, charged that he was murdered.

Khatir was seen by some opposition circles as a national folk hero, and authorities reportedly feared his death could spark new anti-government and anti-Israeli protest.

The Cairo newspaper *AL-MUSAWWAR* in its edition dated tomorrow said Khatir's family had been invited to witness the autopsy and were convinced that the body had "no trace of gunshots" or any "resistance" against attack.

Khatir's lawyer, however, has charged that his client was "murdered by people inside the prison."

Allegations of murder were also made by newspapers in Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, with some openly accusing Egyptian officials and "those who want to maintain the best relations with the enemy", meaning Israel.

AL-ANBA' in Kuwait and *AL-'ARAB* in Qatar, meanwhile, charged that Khatir's death was the work of Israeli secret agents who had "infiltrated" Egypt.

The dissident Palestinian group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by George Habash, also blamed the death on Egyptian officials, in complicity with the Israelis.

A spokesman in Sidon, Lebanon, said Cairo wanted to do away with Khatir since he had "become the symbol of the Egyptian resistance to the Camp David accords and the normalization of relations" with Israel.

Commentary Criticizes Exploitation of Khatir Death

NC081548 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb: "Arab Effrontery Toward Egypt Has Reached a Painful Limit"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Cairo has not poked its nose into the domestic affairs of any Arab country, particularly since President Mubarak has assumed political leadership; despite the fact that Cairo is committed not to respond to any Arab country whose ethics prompt it to assume an insolent attitude toward Egypt; and despite the fact that Cairo has supported Arab rights while others remain silent or are preoccupied with bargaining, certain Arab countries have allowed themselves to shamelessly intervene in purely Egyptian affairs.

Certain Arab countries are attempting to exploit the issue of soldier Sulayman Khatir as a means to instigate trouble. When certain newspapers and information media in some Arab countries tried to turn the issue of Sulayman Khatir into a primary political conflict between the Egyptian leadership and Israel, Cairo refrained from arguing. These Arab papers even reached the point of alleging that Israel had demanded that Egypt hand Sulayman Khatir over for trial in Israel. Such stories are false and expose the ethics of those who fabricate them. Law and free national sovereignty reign supreme in Egypt. It therefore ignored these allegations and brought Khatir to trial. The judges handed down their verdict and the issue was settled. However, the story did not end here. From the beginning Khatir had behaved unexpectedly; he put an end to his life by hanging himself. The cause of death was determined through forensic medicine and announced forthrightly the moment it was known.

The Arab information media, particularly Kuwaiti newspapers, transformed the last chapter of the story into a political drama. They began to drop malicious and direct hints that there were hands behind the death of Khatir and that a Zionist plot to get rid of him existed. These papers poured out lies which made it seem as though all the people of Egypt were implicated in the crime of killing Khatir. Khatir was a son of Egypt who had committed an ordinary crime and was punished for it. He chose to kill himself. We all respect death. Therefore, the situation, as portrayed by Kuwaiti newspapers, certain other Arab media, and Western radios, cannot tolerate being turned into a fabricated and sensational story to entertain readers. If these papers truly understood the dignity of their profession, then they would not stoop to this low level of alleging that Egypt killed Khatir.

Egypt has often turned a deaf ear to such allegations, but this insolence has gone beyond all limits. This attitude does not show any respect for the Egyptian people, who have given and continue to give dignity to all Arabs. By implying or accusing Egypt of being involved in killing Khatir, the papers do not show any respect for the Egyptians who work in these Arab countries, building civilization and building up the desert. We only excuse them because they do not know the Egyptian people well, despite all the ties said to link the Arab nation.

Editor Describes Last Meeting With Khatir

NC082123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — Makram Muhammad Ahmad, chief editor of the Egyptian weekly magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, conducted an interview with Egyptian soldier Sulayman Khatir 2 days before he committed suicide in the military prison. In his introduction to the interview, Ahmad stressed that Khatir was the victim of those who had misunderstood him, exploited his case, and made him a hero; none of this was to his advanatage. Amhmad said that Egyptian soldier Khatir, whose bad luck plunged him into the killing of seven Israelis in the Sinai in the last hour of the last day of his military service, was not as he was made out to be by certain forces who tried to exploit his case in order to settle partisan accounts or regain lost popularity.

The *AL-MUSAWWAR* chief editor said: "The last thing that Khatir said before I left him to meet with members of his family was that he wanted to return to his inner serenity and rid himself of the effects of the incident that still haunted him. Regrettably, however, those who exaggerated his case did not give him the chance."

Chief Editor Ahmad told the story of the interview he had conducted with Khatir. He noted that he had asked Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, for permission to meet Khatir, who had been tried on charges of killing seven Israelis in the Sinai. He was particularly anxious to see him after the Kuwaiti papers published false reports that Khatir had been taken from prison to a military hospital in serious condition. These reports said that Khatir was receiving treatment for a head injury cause by an Israeli television photographer, who, after being allowed by the Egyptian authorities to see Khatir, hit him with his camera. Ahmad said that Khatir told him at the beginning of the interview that he had met no one since he entered the prison to begin his sentence.

In the interview, Sulayman Khatir asserted that he had never thought of carrying out any revengeful acts against the Israelis. He spoke of his fear caused by the darkness that enveloped his position on the Ra's Barakah hill and the refusal of the seven Israelis to heed his orders to stop; his anxiety lest something might happen at the last moment of his military service; all these factors had contributed to his killing of the Israelis.

When asked by the chief editor if he was against peace, Sulayman Khatir said: I never rejected peace. We have regained the Sinai. The return of 1 inch would make someone proud. How then would I be against peace? What is more, I have never been a member of any party or group.

Sulayman Khatir continued: I was singing with my friends at the position just an hour before the incident. It was the end of my military service and I was going back to my village.

Khatir spoke of the treatment he was receiving in prison. He said: Everyone is treating me well. They leave me in my room to wake up when I want. After breakfast I go to the prison courtyard. I sit in the sun or in the shade of a tree. I return to my room at noon to have lunch. I read some verses from the Koran. But the night is long. I wonder if I will stay here all these years.

The editor of *AL-MUSAWWAR* described his impressions of Sulayman Khatir's personality after his talk with him. He said that he had received a completely different picture of Sulayman Khatir from that which some had tried to show. Dozens of emotions would flit across his face one after the other. He would speak out loud then lower his voice, stare blankly into space then become alert again, shut his eyes and then wake up. But in every way he was far different from the person they had tried to depict.

Student Demonstrators Threaten To Kill Mubarak
NC081744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1654 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] According to an AP dispatch from Cairo today, the demonstrations and marches that have been taking place in the Egyptian capital for several days culminated today in demonstrations and marches by Egiptian students, during which they called for the killing of President Mubarak. The demonstrators were quoted as saying: We will kill President Mubarak as we killed his predecessor. The demonstrators carried black flags and demanded that the Jews and Americans be ousted from Egypt.

Soldier Khatir Buried in Home Village 8 Jan
NC081747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1722 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Sharqiyah, 8 Jan (MENA) — The funeral of Sergeant Sulayman Khatir, who was found hanged in the hospital of the military prison yesterday, took place in his home village of Akyadin Al-Sharqiyah Governorate at 1630 today. The people of the village participated in the funeral.

Mubarak Receives Jordanian Chief of Staff
NC081050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi AbuTalib at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, and Husayn Hamami, the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo, attended.

Lt Gen Abu Talib arrived in Cairo on Sunday on a 4-day visit at the invitation of Lt Gen al-'Urabi.

Ghali Leaves for 4-Day Visit to Niger
NC091002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Niger this morning on a 4-day visit.

Before his departure, Dr Ghali said he is carrying a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Niger President Seyni Kountche on bilateral relations and African issues. He added that he will lead Egypt's delegation to the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Niger committee which was set up according to the agreement reached by President Mubarak and President Kountche during the latter's visit in December 1983. He said that in its first meeting the committee will discuss means of boosting cooperation between Egypt and Niger in all fields.

Dr Ghali also stated that he will hold talks with Niger's foreign minister and other officials on a number of African issues.

Italy's Craxi To Visit Cairo 14 January
NC090714 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi will pay an official visit to Cairo on Tuesday [14 January]. An informed source in Rome noted that Craxi had said he wanted to move up the date of his visit to Cairo, which had not yet been set, because of current developments in the Mediterranean.

'Large Maritime Target' Hit Late 8 Jan

JN081939 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our legitimate right to pursue the ignorant Iranian rulers everywhere and destroy their resources of aggression until they heed the call for justice and peace, our brave eagles of the air pounced on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2020 [1730 GMT] today, scoring accurate and effective hits. After carrying out their duty with their famous courage, they safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

[Dated] 8 January 1986

Communique on 7-8 Jan Air Raids, Other Activities

JN081803 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,078 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are now standing like a towering mountain on our lofty borders, along which the glorious Iraqis have erected a barrier of fire to crush any foolhardy adventure by the despots and the charlatans and will turn it into a catastrophe over the heads of the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. We have reiterated that those who insist on the policy of war and aggression and those who use the remaining resources they have to commit aggression against civilians must bear the consequences of their insistance on war and all the crimes they commit. Iraq will never permit any party to harm its citizens' security. Iraq possesses the necessary power and appropriate means to mete out a severe punishment to those who deserve it and to crush the heads of the aggressors in their camps and their military positions wherever these may be, whether they are along the battlefront or anywhere else.

As an expression of the overwhelming superiority of our Armed Forces in their battle against the covetous, the suspect, and the grudge bearers, our heroic Air Force carried out the following missions today:

a. At 1430 today, our daring planes carried out a new successful raid on Khark Island facilities, scoring direct hits and setting their targets ablaze.

b. At 1110 today, a great number of our planes carried out a devastating raid on the Khvosh Ab camp, dismembering enemy remnants, and destroying enemy facilities and military hardware.

c. At the same time, that is, at 1110 today, another squadron of our planes carried out a crushing raid on the Khaneh camp, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and destroying enemy facilities, weapons, and ammunition dumps.

d. At 1112 today, squadrons of our planes carried out a raid on the Hamid camp, pounding their targets and setting them ablaze and also wiping out enemy remnants in the camp.

e. Four minutes later, at 1116 today, another group of our planes carried out a second raid on the Hamid camp to further dismember enemy remnants and destroy enemy facilities and military hardware.

f. Since dawn today, our giant Air Force squadrons have continued their destructive raids on the Khomeyniites' positions, inflicting destruction among their ranks and heavy losses in life and equipment in 101 combat missions in the III, IV, V, and VI Army Corps sectors. After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles of the air safely returned to base under God's protection and guidance.

Let the Khomeyniites know that these blows are only part of what awaits them. We have, God willing, more means to punish those who do not listen to reason. Right will always triumph.

2. The heroic helicopter gunship knights carried out daring feats against enemy troop concentrations and military hardware in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, scoring destructive hits and inflicting on the enemy great losses in life and equipment. Our knights returned with their helicopter gunships safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our brave artillery men in the operational sectors dealt artillery blows and poured fire on the remnants of aggression and evil, inflicting on them many losses. Confirmed enemy losses amount to the following:

a. Many enemy soldiers either killed or wounded and three ammunition dumps and two vehicles set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. An enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses.

b. One 155mm self-propelled gun destroyed and two enemy soldiers killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

c. Four observation posts and one infantry position destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

d. One vehicle carrying personnel destroyed and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses in the I Army Corps northern sector.

e. One heavy machinegun destroyed in the VII Army Corps operational sector.

4. The forces of the clique of rancor and charlatanism shelled Al-Faw and Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 January 1986

Ramadan Receives Message From Jordanian Premier
JN081427 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The message was delivered by Muhammad al-Dabbas, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordanian Fertilizer Company, when he was received by the first deputy prime minister this morning.

The message dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and their development and expansion in all fields in service of the Arab nation's interest. The Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

AL-DUSTUR: Sanctions Against Libya 'One-Sided'

JN090847 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
9 Jan 86 pp 1,17

[Editorial: "One-sided View"]

[Text] At a news conference yesterday in which he announced sanctions against Libya, President Ronald Reagan got caught in a number of contradictions that can neither be understood nor used as a basis to justify his policies that have already faced failure on more than one occasion and against more than one country.

Although President Reagan says the economic and trade sanctions against Libya are not directed at that African-Arab state but at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's policies and rule, it is fully obvious that the effects of these sanctions will be borne by the Libyan people, not their rulers.

Despite his attempt to link the economic measures with Col al-Qadhdhafi's support for what the United States terms Palestinian terrorism, Reagan failed to convince his listeners of these measures, especially since he ignored the roots of this phenomenon and refused to recognize its underlying reasons and motives.

Furthermore, in his violent campaign agaisnt terrorism and all those who back and assist it, President Reagan did not bother to take a full view of what is taking place in the Middle East. We mean by that the phenomenon of official, systematic terrorism which Israel has been carrying out for years with the full support of the United States itself.

The U.S. campaign against terrorism would have been understood by many people had its declared measures been accompanied by some U.S. understanding of the roots of this fiendish, vicious circle of bloody actions and counteractions and also by an attempt to tackle the situation in the spirit of justice, right, and equity.

But the United States is conducting this large-scale campaign against terrorism in a manner that serves only Israel's plot to involve the United States in the region and to rekindle enmities against it. We believe that this will only lead to deepening the bitterness and indignation among all those who are the victims of injustice and aggression and to fanning the fire of tension, wars, and conflicts in this most disturbed part of the world.

AL-DUSTUR Notes Reagan's Remarks on Palestinians

JN091025 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
9 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Washington (Agencies) — President Reagan said at the news conference he held at dawn yesterday and in which he announced economic sanctions against Libya that a solution must be found for those Palestinians who are refugees in such countries as Lebanon.

He said: Actually thousands of Palestinians are present in every Arab country and in many of these countries they are not made citizens there. They are allowed to live and work there, but they do not have passports or enjoy the rights and privileges that the citizens of the countries in which they live have. He added: There has to be a solution to those refugees. We are not talking about all those Palestinians; they seem to be content where they are working. Those that became refugees in the large refugee camps in Lebanon are the ones that are considered people without a homeland and we think there has to be a solution for them.

The U.S. President's statement, which he made in this regard pehraps for the first time, posed questions on whether he means the Palestinian refugees should be settled in the host countries. President Reagan made these statements in the course of his reply to a question on how the Palestinians can attain their rights and rid themselves of foreign occupation and on whether they emulate the Afghan mujahidin or the contras in Nicaragua.

Regarding the PLO, President Reagan reiterated that the United States would not deal with the PLO until it recognized Israel's right to exist in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for the recognition of Israel in return for its withdrawal from occupied territory. He added: Israel cannot be expected to negotiate with the PLO.

The President further said: How could they sit in a peace conference when they deny the right of Israel to exist as a state? You cannot ask Israel to negotiate with someone who is sitting on the opposite side of the negotiating table, saying that he starts from the negotiating position that Israel does not have the right to exist.

AL-RA'Y Comments on Reagan's View

JN091128 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Futile Thinking"]

[Text] In his press conference yesterday, President Reagan depicted the Palestine question as being nothing more than a question of refugees. This falsity reaffirms that the U.S. policy is continuing its negative practices toward the question, especially since the entire international community realizes that the Palestine question is a political cause relating to the Palestinian people's right to regain their usurped territory and to self-determination on it.

It is clear, though, that the U.S. President's disregard of this reality cannot change or prejudice it. However, the negative effect this policy has on the efforts being exerted to promote peace in the region cannot be denied and the dangers they pose cannot be belittled. It should be emphasized that building an Arab situation capable of confronting challenges remains the only way to make the U.S. policy desist from attempting to obliterate the landmarks of the Palestine question and from placing obstacles before the peace march. Such attempts include resorting to the tired claim that the question is one of refugees and tendentiously classifying refugees as a minority and majority depending on where they reside.

The U.S. policy will do well to realize one essential fact: All past attempts, allusions and classifications were doomed to failure and the Palestinian people themselves were the first to reject and

denounce them because they are certain that their question will not be solved wherever the refugees constitute a minority or a majority; it is rather a question of where they should practice their right to self-determination on their territory once it is retrieved from the usurpers.

Thus, this out of date thinking is rejected and it will not make any Arab side go back on its support for the Palestine question and preserving its core as a cause of a people who want to regain their territory. Perhaps the U.S. policy has a strong memory that will help it not to reiterate this futile thinking.

Prince Hasan Says U.S. Stands 'Unstable'

JN082034 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent and chairman of the board of trustees of the Arab Thought Forum, has said that the continuation of the current situation in the Middle East will lead to the emergence of radical religious and political elements and to the balkanization of the region. His highness criticized U.S. positions as unstable and biased toward Israel. During the final session of the Arab-American dialogue symposium, he also pointed out that His Majesty King Husayn has dealt with successive U.S. Administrations over the past 3 decades and discussed with them the possibility of finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East, but, he added, these efforts did not receive a genuine response.

During discussion of the research presented by Harold Saunders this evening on U.S. foreign relations as a political process, his highness wondered how long this U.S. position would continue. He also referred to the need to convene an international peace conference to be attended by all the parties involved, as well as by the two superpowers. He also urged the United States to reconsider its policies on the Middle East, pointing to the current grave situation represented by the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the situation in Lebanon, and the state of no war-no peace in the Middle East. He also stressed the importance of time in regard to a peaceful settlement.

The research, which was discussed by the participants, was presented by Dr Harold Saunders, a former U.S. politician, under the title "Foreign Relations as a Political Process." It explained new and traditional U.S. foreign policies as well as the contradictions between the two methods. He said these contradictions constitute the present gap which separates U.S. politicians and intellectuals from Arabs, just as they explain the nature of the special relations between the United States and Israel, as well as the differences in his country over the peace process.

Zayd ibn Shakir Receives U.S. Congress Delegation

JN081703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received the U.S. congressional delegation [not further identified] that is currently on a visit to Jordan, at the General Command today. The meeting was attended by the U.S. charge d'affaires and the U.S. military attache in Amman.

Cabinet Forms Committee To Combat Drug Abuse

JN091005 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Amman (Petra) — The Council of Ministers has decided to form a national committee to combat drug abuse. The committee will undertake to define the size of the narcotics problem in the kingdom by conducting field studies, working to limit the spread of drug addiction, and presenting appropriate recommendations in this regard.

The committee is entrusted with working to protect society from the dangers posed by drug abuse and to follow up the world developments relating to this phenomenon, especially the treatment of addicts. The committee includes representatives from the Ministries of Health, Interior, Education, Information, Social Development, Youth, and the Ministry of Finance Customs Department, as well as representatives from the Jordanian universities, the Arab bureau for combating drug abuse in Amman, and the private sector. The Ministry of Health will issue appropriate instructions to organize the committee's work.

Army, Israeli Forces Clash; Advance Feared
NC091227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The occupation forces continue to mass troops on the fronts of the border strip, Kafr Falus, and western Al-Biqa'. According to reports yesterday, tension was high between the Lebanese Army's forces and the occupation forces on the (Al-Sawirah-Tumat Miha) line after Israeli tanks fired at Lebanese Army positions in (Al-Tumat). Some shells fell near these positions but there were no casualties. The Lebanese Army returned the fire. A 30-minute clash ensued involving the use of machineguns and mortars.

A military source has reported intensive movements by Israeli armored cars on this line. It is feared that the Israeli enemy forces might advance in this area supported by agent Lahd's militiamen.

Resistance Announces Reataliation Against IDF
NC081801 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced that, in retaliation for the occupation forces' arbitrary actions against our valiant people in the south and in the western Al-Biqa', and in return for the scorched earth policy they have applied to some of our villages, the martyr Sa'd forces have carried out a rocket attack on positions on Jabal Basil and Shomera settlement, which is close to the border. In its statement, the resistance front said that an artillery emplacement and a troop carrier had been destroyed in the targeted positions, a big fire had broken out in the settlement, and military helicopters had flown over the two areas.

In another statement, the resistance front said that despite the siege which the occupation forces are laying to the border strip, the martyrs Shaykh Raghib Harb and 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin group managed to infiltrate the area and ambush a patrol. A 10-minute clash with the patrol ensued. A military vehicle was hit by a rocket and set on fire.

National resistance fighters had earlier used rockets and mortars to attack the positions of agent Lahd's militia on the hills of 'Ali al-Tahir and Al-Suwayda'. Fire was seen raging in these positions.

Resistance Attacks Lahd Post in Tallat Yatar
NC071030 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The national resistance continues its operations in the south. A resistance group attacked an observation post held by Lahd's militiamen in Tallat Yatar at dawn today, using rockets and machineguns.

Israelis Reportedly Allow Kunin Residents To Return
NC081516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report we have received from the central sector in the south, a delegation representing the inhabitants of Bint Jubayl and 'Aynata today conveyed a message to District Officer Ghassan Haydar from Israeli Major Moshe (Tafid). The message says that the displaced persons from Kunin may return to their town.

Kidnapped UNRWA Director in South Released
NC081504 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] According to a security report, Farid al-'Asi, director of UNRWA in the south, who was kidnapped by three gunmen from his home in Harat Sayda 2 days ago, has been released.

U.S., USSR Envoys Meet Al-Husayni, Comment
NC081411 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni met today with U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Reginald Bartholomew and the Soviet Embassy's charge d'affaires, Yuriy Suslikov. Al-Husayni is expected to meet with the French, PRC, and British ambassadors tomorrow.

Ambassador Bartholomew noted that the meeting was held at the request of the chamber speaker and that they discussed current conditions, particularly in the south.

The Soviet charge d'affaires said: Moscow's stand is well known. Moscow supports the Lebanese position. Replying to a question on the Soviet position regarding the Lebanese complaint to the UN Security Council, Suslikov said: I am not aware of the instructions that have been given to the Soviet mission at the United Nations, but I believe that the stand taken will be a positive one.

Katyusha Launchers Brought Into Palestinian Camp
NC081331 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] According to security reports received from the south by Voice of Lebanon, katyusha 107-mm launchers of two, three, and six barrels have been brought into 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp along with their ammunition, from southern coast ports and across the international highway. They are meant for 'Arafat supporters.

Security sources have reported that dismantled 120-mm and 88-mm field guns have been brought into the camp along with their ammunition in boxes camouflaged as foodstuff donated by an Eastern country. The military equipment was unloaded in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday nights.

Damascus on U.S. Economic Sanctions Against Libya
JN081919 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1725 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Palestine Broadcast: From "On the Events" Program"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration continued its campaign of military and economic threats against the Libyan Jamahiryah. In Washington, U.S. President Reagan met with his national security affairs advisers yesterday. He discussed with them the possibility of carrying out stringent measures against Libya. Here is a report on that:

Authoritative sources in Washington have said that Reagan may announce the imposition of new economic sanctions against Libya, while simultaneously retaining the United States' right to later resorting to military initiatives against those who Larry Speakes, spokesman for the U.S. State Department [title as heard], said were involved in the Rome and Vienna operations. Reports say that after holding consultations with his senior aides, Reagan decided to keep the 6th Fleet's ships off the Libyan coast in order to implement orders which the United States may make when adopting a military option. Speakes said that the United States will ask its allies to join it in carrying out a coordinated action against Libya.

Observers believe that the economic sanctions which the U.S. Administration is threatening to impose on the Libyan Jamahiriyah will not have a strong effect unless U.S. President Reagan manages to convince his Western allies to join the United States in imposing a comprehensive commercial embargo. They add that some West European states have trade relations with Libya which far exceed the relations which the United States have. This confirms that these states will not follow Washington's example in imposing economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah because their interests will be threatened in this regard.

On 'Arbitrary' U.S. Measures
JN081404 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan this morning came out with decisions that are hostile to the Libyan Arab Republic, decisions which include severing economic relations and calling on U.S. nationals to leave Libya. He also called on the U.S. allies to follow the U.S. example by imposing what he termed sanctions on Libya on the pretext that Libya supports terrorism. He called on these allies not to give credit facilities or loans to the Libyan government.

Athough these arbitrary U.S. measures cannot affect life and construction in Libya, still they reveal the hostile U.S. intentions toward Libya and the methods the U.S. Administration chooses in dealing with anyone who opposes its policy and plans. If President Regan wants to use economic measures against Libya under baseless claims, how then does he justify the U.S. campaign against the Arab boycott of Israel, a boycott which is directed against those who occupied Arab territory, usurped the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, rebelled against international law and UN resolutions, and committed the most atrocious crimes, including the crimes of war against humanity, genocide, and organized terrorism through regular army forces?

The United States is justifying for itself what is not its right. It is trying to appoint itself an overseer over international life and a policeman who enforces his own laws over others without authorization or right. The decisions announced by President Reagan along with the U.S. military preparations in the Mediterranean and the open threats against Libya confirm that the U.S. Administration is determined to increase the frenzy of tension in the region and to push the situation to the point of causing anxiety to all those concerned about world peace. Any stupidity that the United States might commit or prompt Israel or anyone else to commit against Libya will constitute a blatant aggression against Libya, a blow to peace in the region, and a serious act poisoning the international atmosphere. Such an act will not be without consequences and will not bring to the United States laurels and songs of victory.

The United States may be a strong power militarily, but it is certainly a very weak power in its stand vis-a-vis Libya from the viewpoint of justice, law, and ethics. Strength alone could not defeat the Vietnamese people or turn might into a right. The Middle East will not be different from the other parts of the world that defended themselves and inflicted defeat on the imperialist aggressors.

Those in Washington who believe that by escalating the threats and aggressions against Libya they can intimidate the Arabs and others, tie their hands, and prevent them from struggling against hostile plans are committing a big error for which they are bound to pay a very heavy price. Despite all their differences, the Arabs cannot side with the United States and Israel against an Arab country whose sole crime is that it rejects U.S. hegemony and Israeli expansionist plans and defends the right of every people to determine its own destiny and fight its enemies. Here are the statements of the Arab states, the Islamic states, and many other world states affirming that Libya will not be alone and that by its acts of aggression against Libya the United States is isolated and has no legal or moral grounds. If there are terrorists and terrorism, then they should be found in Washington and Tel Aviv where terrorism has become a state policy and where power is used to coerce peoples and rebel against international law.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. 'Economic War'
JN090844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Hysteria of U.S. Aggression and the Required Arab Reply," the *AL-BA'TH* editorial says: What crime did Libya commit which prompted U.S. President Ronald Reagan to declare all this economic war against it? What justification is there for this clamorous U.S. demonstration of muscle flexing both at sea and in the air against Libya and for requesting its Western allies to support it in any aggression it commits in the Middle East? Who asked Washington to replace

the United Nations and the international community in classifying states as for or against terrorism? The one who looks for the reasons, particularly the declared ones, will only find the slogan of pursuing terrorism — a slogan created by the U.S. Administration itself. Once we carefully examine this slogan we will find that it qualifies and pertains to the U.S. Administration more than others.

The U.S. terrorism and the U.S.-backed Israeli terrorism are the source of danger in the region and they reflect arrogance, intransigence, and tendency for coercion with the aim of taming any Arab country that raises its voice loudly against hegemony, extortion, and domination.

AL-BA'TH indicates that Reagan's resorting to economic war, accompanied by an escalation of military threats, clearly shows the bankruptcy of U.S. diplomacy in the region. This U.S. political bankruptcy is primarily caused by the U.S. Administration's blind bias toward Israel's falsehood. As long as Washington sees with only one eye, it will remain captive to the language of wielding the big stick and brandishing the weapon of aggression.

The U.S. escalation against Libya is extremely grave and is aimed at terrorizing all the Arabs in an attempt to prevent them from standing in the face of the U.S. schemes to control the region and its wealth. This escalation behooves all the Arabs to firmly and strongly confront the new U.S. terrorist operation which is intended to coerce them and destroy any hope they may cherish toward liberating their territory and regaining their rights.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: We in Syria stand with all our capabilities on the side of fraternal Libya. We call on all the Arabs to unite in order to reply to the economic war and the serious escalation undertaken by the United States. The Washington rulers are making a mistake if they think they will be safe from the fire of the conflict they are fanning in our country. The aggressor will bear the consequences of his actions and no one's fingers will burn before those of the addicts of aggression in the fire they are trying to kindle in the region.

World Reaction to U.S. Sanctions on Libya Noted

JN081948 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has imposed new economic sanctions on Libya and urged Washington's allies in West European countries to join his country in these measures. He said that if these steps do not succeed in achieving their goals, other steps will be taken in the future.

The economic measures adopted by President Reagan call for ending any commerical exchange with Libya, except the necessary exchanges to end existing commercial activities.

Yesterday, President Reagan signed an executive order imposing prison terms on Americans who refuse to leave Libya.

THE NEW YORK TIMES commented on these measures. It said that the effectiveness of U.S. sanctions on Libya will be extremely limited because commercial cooperation between the two countries was greatly reduced a long time ago in light of measures hostile to Libya which Washington adopted in the past. The paper says that direct U.S. investments in Libya at the end of 1983 [year as heard] were $336 million out of the $223 billion which the United States invests abroad.

EEC circles expressed their doubts about the effectiveness of the economic sanctions imposed by President Reagan on Libya. AFP quoted these circles as saying that the West European countries in general refuse to follow the U.S. Administration because of their commerical relations with Libya.

Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias announced that his country categorically opposes imposing economic or other sanctions on Libya. On behalf of the Greek Government, he suggested that the EEC members discuss the tension in the Mediterranean created by the U.S. threats against the Libyan people.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also asserted his country's opposition to the imposition of economic sanctions against Libya.

REUTER quoted a Netherlands Government spokesman as saying that the Netherlands told the United States that it opposes military interference and sanctions against Libya.

In Tokyo, government reaction followed the same reserved line taken by West European countries. A spokesman for the Japanese Government said that his country does not believe that it is necessary to follow the United States in everything.

Further Reaction Cited

JN090720 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The campaign of condemnation and denunciation of the plots being concocted by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Jamahiriyah was stepped up in world capitals yesterday.

In Sanaa the YAR condemned the U.S. threats and measures against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It called on the Arab nation to adopt a unified stance toward them.

In Moscow Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said his country will continue to extend aid to its friends in the face of any economic or hostile pressure.

In Helsinki the WPC called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. 6th Fleet from waters off the Libyan shores and for the termination of the Zionist provcations and threats against the Arab nation.

In Beijing China yesterday strongly condemned the grave U.S. and Zionist threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In Nicosia the Cypriot Government objected to the use of force or any other action that would jeopardize peace in the Mediterranean in settling international differences.

In Bucharest the Romanian Government considered the U.S. threats a flagrant violation of international norms and principles respecting the independence and sovereignty of other countries. In a statement yesterday, the Romanian news agency said that resorting to such acts only escalates tension in the region and opens the road for new military conflicts that would have grave consequences on world peace and security.

In Berlin the GDR youth organization stressed that the provocative acts by the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean will not force Libya to relinquish its anti-imperialist policy.

In Havana the Cuban Government strongly condemned the economic and military pressure being practiced against Libya by Reagan's administration.

In Prague the Czechoslovak trade unions vehemently condemned the U.S.-Zionist preparations to launch an aggression agaisnt Libya — aggression that poses a threat to all the Middle East countries. A statement issued in this regard expressed the trade unions' full solidarity with all progressive forces in the Arab homeland which are defending their freedom and sovereignty.

In Addis Ababa Ethiopia stressed its firm support for Libya in confronting the U.S.-Israeli plots.

More World Reaction

JN090747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0715 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] In Washington President Reagan announced last night the freezing of all Libya property and deposits in the United States. This new U.S. measure against Libya was put into practice yesterday evening. A U.S. official at the Treasury Department said that this decision includes the Libyan Government's assets in U.S. banks and their branches outside the United States.

On another level, a delegation of Arab ambassadors met in Washington yesterday evening with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and expressed to him the Arab countries' objection to the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya.

In Moscow TASS said the U.S. measures are a violation of the UN Charter and can be considered a prelude to an armed aggression against Libya. In Athens the Greek Government said it will not support the U.S. measure of declaring war on Libya. In Bonn an FRG Government spokesman said Bonn does not believe in the feasibility of imposing sanctions on Libya, indicating that his country is committed to the agreements concluded with the Jamahiriyah. In London the British Foreign Office said Margaret Thatcher's government is not committed to imposing sanctions on Libya and expressed doubts about the success of such a measure.

In occupied Palestine the enemy Foreign Minister Shamir sent a message to his U.S. counterpart Shultz in which he praised President Reagan's measures against Libya. Shamir hoped that other countries will follow the United States' step and declare economic war against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Another National Executed for Spying for Israel

JN091222 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] A Syrian national, Nafi' Fu'ad Hasan, was executed in Damascus this morning on the charge of spying for Israel. His brother Faysal Fu'ad Hasan was hanged in a public square in Damascus yesterday on the same charge. Thus, the number of those executed on the charge of spying for Israel since last May rises to eight Syrian nationals.

Interior Minister Meetings With Jordan Conclude

JN090637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — The official talks between delegations of the Jordanian Interior Ministry led by Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and the Syrian Interior Ministry led by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash ended at 2300 yesterday. During yesterday's session, discussion of all topics that were dealt with in previous sessions was completed. A communique on this visit was signed and will be broadcast in Amman and Damascus this afternoon.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Polish Ambassador in Damascus

JN081743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — Polish Ambassador in Damascus Boguslaw Kaczynski has reaffirmed his country's firm support for Syria, its principled policy, and its militant liberation course under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the imperialist and Zionist challenges and in resisting hostile schemes in this important region. The ambassador also affirmed the need to promote and continuously entrench relations between the two friendly countries, Syria and Poland, in service of their mutual benefit, particularly in the parliamentary field.

This came when the ambassador was received by Mahmud al-Zu'bi, head of the Syrian Arab parliamentary section [of the Arab Parliamentary Union], at noon today. During the meeting, the ambassador conveyed the greetings of the Polish Sejm marshal to Al-Zu'bi, who accepted them with thanks. He asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to the Sejm marshal.

They then reviewed some current issues, stands on them, and bilateral relations. Al-Zu'bi expressed his great appreciation for Poland's positive stands which support just Arab causes.

TISHRIN on Egyptian's 'Assassination,' Mubarak

JN090900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Fromt the press review]

[Text] In its commentary the newspaper *TISHRIN* focuses on the martyrdom of Sinai hero Sulayman Khatir, who was assassinated by Egyptian authorities in cooperation with the Zionist

intelligence service, the Mosad. Under the headline "The Masses' Judgment," *TISHRIN* writes: Away from the eyes of Egypt's Arab masses, the hands and tools of the Camp David regime in Egypt and the Zionist Mosad stretched out to assassinate Sinai hero soldier Sulayman Khatir in his cell. Husni Mubarak's regime perpetrated this heinous crime against the Sinai hero after it had failed to fulfill the Zionist entity's desire to execute him in broad daylight following last month's mock trial for killing seven Zionists who tried to make fun of Egypt's flag in Ra's al-Burqa'.

TISHRIN adds: When Mubarak insinuated the assassination of Khatir, he forgot that the Egyptian people are famous for bringing up heroes and treating them well in both life and death. Egypt's Arab people have always been a vanguard of struggle and sacrifice in defense of the Arab nation's dignity. These people do not accept humiliation no matter how intense ordeals become.

TISHRIN indicates that the current uprising in Egypt is only evidence of these people's determination to destroy the Camp David shackles and amputate the hands which helped undermine Egypt's freedom.

Concluding, it says: The assassination of the Sinai hero means in the popular perspective the beginning of the end of the Egyptian regime. Egypt's people are determined to avenge not only their martyr but also Egypt's Arabism and independence.

Shamir Praises Reagan Actions Against Libya

TA090520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0505 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has praised President Reagan's steps against Libya. In a message to Secretary of State George Shultz Shamir expresses the hope that the President's actions will serve as an example to other countries.

Libya Said Pressuring Poland on Israeli Relations

TA090530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Poland is delaying the announcement of its exchange of diplomatic representatives with Israel for fear of harming its ties with Libya. This has been reported by our special correspondent in Warsaw, Yisra'el Segal. The announcement of the resumption of ties between Poland and Israel was to have been made in the next few days. Poland has extensive trade relations with Libya and thousands of Polish engineers and technicians are working there. The Polish Government spokesman confirmed that the Polish representative will serve in Tel Aviv, while his Israeli counterpart will be stationed in the Dutch Embassy in Warsaw.

Rabin On Terrorism Potential in Lebanon, Contacts

TA090835 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by Moti Basok]

[Text] "The potential for terrorism in Lebanon would be great were the various factions there to unite in an effort to attack Israel." This was said yesterday by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in reply to six motions for the agenda on the subject of the situation in the north.

Minister Rabin said that Israel made an effort to talk with the central figures of Amal in southern Lebanon, and that there were "even indirect attempts at a dialogue with Syria." The reply, however, was unequivocal: They are not prepared to reach any arrangement or compromise. Because of the central government's weakness, there is no way to achieve a political solution in Lebanon. In such a situation, the IDF reserves the right to strike at terrorist bases and units throughout Lebanon.

As for the future, the defense minister said that he could not promise that katyusha rockets would not land in the north now and again. "However, katyusha rockets will not fall in numbers such as to disrupt normal living in the border settlements."

Rabin on Terrorism, USSR Ties, Other Topics

PM081411 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Paolo Guzzanti in Tel Aviv; date not given]

[Text] Tel Aviv — [Guzzanti] Would you please satisfy a very widespread curiosity: Are you a hawk or a dove?

[Rabin] I am not a bird. I am a human being with human qualities and shortcomings. As Israel's defense minister I must say that Israel is stronger the more concrete the prospects of peace become.

[Guzzanti] Second question: Why has Israel relinquished once and for all a reprisal agaisnt Libya?

[Rabin] Let us start by saying that we do not usually reveal what we intend to do later. We are not as stupid as that.

[Guzzanti] I believe Prime Minister Peres actually said...

[Rabin] Let me say this: Reprisals and reactions in the heat of the moment do not help to resolve problems. In some cases they limit further and future harm. When we destroy a terrorist structure or organization we are not acting in a vindictive spirit: They are sometimes necessary acts, dictated partly by the international political context, but they are always tactical measures to block terrorism. We are aware that we are fighting a long historical war and that solutions are not achieved by means of reprisals.

[Guzzanti] In Italy, even within the government, Israel is regarded as a calculating and merciless war machine that is unable to distinguish between the Palestinains' valid motives and the most savage terrorist activities. What do you think?

[Rabin] I believe that it is not Israel but the Italian Government that has made many mistakes. When your prime minister states publicly that he "understands" the reasons for terrorism he knows full well that he is thus attracting sympathy to terrorism as a whole. Having said that, I must also say that I greatly appreciate the remarks made by [Defense] Minister Spadolini, who has properly understood the nature and worldwide significance of the phenomenon. This is irrespective of Israel: I am talking about the phenomenon worldwide.

[Guzzanti] This is a dangerous line of argument: There is a danger of defining as "terrorism" any just struggle against any unjust oppression.

[Rabin] Let us not confuse matters: We are not talking about democratic struggles against dictatorships. We are talking about children killed, women murdered, innocent people whose throats are slit like animals, elderly invalids shot in their wheelchairs. The dangerous argument is another — that of those who believe they can draw a distinction between noble and ignoble terrorism. Anyway, look at the results: Where does terrorism strike? In Rome and Vienna, that is, in the capitals softest on Palestinian terrorism. These, unfortunately, are the effects of "understanding." Terrorism — may we who have always had it at home be allowed to say this — is to be combated with concrete deeds and by working for peace.

[Guzzanti] Nevertheless Europe believes in drawing distinctions: 'Arafat, for instance, has offered to cooperate both in Rome and in Vienna to secure the arrest of those responsible for the massacres.

[Rabin] Let us not talk nonsense. I do not believe a single word

of what that man says. He is a common liar and we are well acquainted with his methods: "Force 17," that is, his bodyguard, the pretorian guards chosen by 'Arafat, are distinguished by the chain of murders which they perpetrate, both inside and outside Israel.

[Guzzanti] Minister Rabin, you talk about peace, but with whom do you want to make peace if you consider all Israel's enemies terrorists?

[Rabin] That is not true. We are seeking, and will continue actively to seek, peace precisely by barring the way to terrorism and proposing specific settlements to countries that have always been at war with Israel.

[Guzzanti] So what are the real prospects of the Jordanian path to peace?

[Rabin] It depends on them — and not only on the Jordanians. We have addressed both the Syrians and Jordanians and told them: Come and sit down at the negotiating table; have the courage to do what Al-Sadat did. Of course we have no false hopes. We are very well aware that Syria has a hostile, threatening, violent attitude toward us. And we are well aware that Syria is backed in this policy by the Soviet Union. And this is why we hope for an international Middle East peace conference with the Soviet Union's participation.

[Guzzanti] What obstacles stand in the way of this approach?

[Rabin] We are not responsible for them. We have not yet received any indications from the Soviet Union.

[Guzzanti] Is the question of Soviet Jews wanting to return to Israel involved here?

[Rabin] That is just talk, rumors. There are no verified facts. The condition of Jews in the USSR is exactly the same as it was before and there are no signs that indicate that the USSR is preparing to resume the diplomatic relations broken off after the 1967 war.

[Guzzanti] What, then? The diplomatic path is barred. The other path is barred by the obstacle of terrorism. Thus there is no solution.

[Rabin] Just a moment. The diplomatic path is slow but not blocked and we are armed with patience. We have said. Whoever wants to sit down at the negotiating table with us is welcome. It remains to be seen what Jordan's King Husayn and Syria's President Al-Asad said to each other. We hope that something positive happened there too. Be that as it may, just as we are prepared to negotiate with all our neighboring countries together, we are also prepared to negotiate with a single country, that is, with Jordan alone.

[Guzzanti] Are you prepared to accept a possible future UN involvement for a world peace conference?

[Rabin] We are. The UN "umbrella" is welcome, on condition that the umbrella is not involved in the negotiations.

[Guzzanti] Would you agree to negotiate with the Palestinians?

[Rabin] With the Palestinians, yes, with the PLO, no. This must be clear.

[Guzzanti] It is clear, but it is a very onerous precondition that is not easy for the other side to accept.

[Rabin] So let us talk about this question of the Palestinians' participation. There are 1.2 million Palestinians living in the territories under our control, on the West Bank and on the Gaza Strip. We believe that each one of them is fully entitled to be a delegate in the Palestinian component of the Jordanian commission that will negotiate with Israel.

[Guzzanti] But you cannot pretend that the only Palestinians in the world are just those living in the Israeli-occupied territories. What about the rest?

[Rabin] We have nothing against the others either. We do not care where they come from, just as long as they do not declare themselves to be PLO members. Let them join the Jordanian-Palestinian commission too. As you can see, we are prepared for tough negotiations and are forearmed with all the necessary patience.

[Guzzanti] You said that much will depend on Syria and that Syria is closely bound to and influenced by the USSR. In the past few days Syria has moved its missile batteries to the Lebanese border. As Israeli Defense minister, how do you interpret that move?

[Rabin] As I have already said, Syria is the most hostile of our neighboring countries and does nothing but increase its military might. Furthermore Syria encourages terrorism against us through Lebanon. We are now witnessing a real escalation. On the other hand, however, Syria is not doing anything on the Golan heights.

[Guzzanti] Do you suspect Syria of being behind the terrorist organizations?

[Rabin] We very much wish that the Europeans too would learn the geography of the region. Syria is certainly part of a group of nations, among which I would include not only Libya but also Iraq, which offer their diplomatic bags to terrorists to smuggle in weapons for attacks.

[Guzzanti] Minister, what you are saying is very serious, partly because the position you hold makes your remarks even more worrying.

[Rabin] I will tell you something else too: The same terrorism that enjoys this protection in the Middle East shares the same structures, logistic support, and infrastructures with European terrorism. Over the past year we have witnessed a fireworks display of international terrorism — hijacked aircraft, hijacked ships, kidnappings, murders, attacks, the killing of U.S. and other citizens, and so forth. I am confining myself to events that have affected Europe directly, without reference to our own dead, the Israeli deaths in Larnaka and Barcelona and on Israeli territory

and also the Arabs killed in London, Madrid, or Portugal.

[Guzzanti] We read a few day ago that Abu Nidal cannot have ordered the Fiumicino [Rome airport] and Vienna massacres: Assuming that he is in Libya, he is supposed to be dying of liver cancer. However, your government colleague Shamir told me that he considers Abu Nidal the commander of the latest massacres. May I ask you: Does the Israeli Army consider Abu Nidal an active terrorist or a false name?

[Rabin] Our information indicates him to be alive and active. In any case his organization, which was born in Iraq, moved to Syria, and is now based in Libya, is alive. But its network now extends not only through the Middle East but also to Europe. The various organizations merge and become confused; they form a kaleidoscope in which only the incautious would consider themselves able to isolate one fragment from the rest. There are frequent transfers from one organization to another; there are constant movements and a growing number of acroynms. As for locations, apart from the ones I have mentioned, one must also remember Tunisia, Jordan, South Yemen, and Iraq, which host parts of the PLO.

[Guzzanti] It really is impossible to disentangle such a complex knot by means of military actions.

[Rabin] This is exactly why there must be peace. But as Israel's defense minister I want to stress that I would never want to agree to a disarmed peace. The security of peace itself demands a total, steadfast, and honest attitude which in my opinion must be shared by the Europeans who have not yet properly realized how things stand.

[Guzzanti] When you say "the Europeans," Mr Rabin, you seem to be referring particularly to the Italians.

[Rabin] Not only to the Italians and not to all Italians. But I am not conducting polemics with anyone and I am not making recriminations. I am suggesting a straightforward assessment of the facts.

[Guzzanti] I would like to ask you whether the *Achille Lauro* case is among the events that need to be assessed or reassessed.

[Rabin] The Italians know everything about that episode now. They know much more than us because they have the kidnappers, who are recounting what they know in the minutest detail. Yes, I believe Italian politicians can learn much from all the disclosures made, or still being made, by the group that hijacked that ship last October.

[Guzzanti] What is it about that episode that you consider so instructive?

[Rabin] The fact that those people, and the people behind them, travelled on the *Achille Lauro* before the hijacking to consider their plan: They developed and planned over a long period a crime to be committed on board an Italian ship. Now the Italians are well aware who Abu Al-'Abbas was and is; I believe they know many things about him that are worth pondering. You see, our ability to deal with terrorism depends on our steadfastness in facing the problem squarely. It is a reality; it cannot be skirted.

[Guzzanti] Mr Rabin, having fought and won all Israel's wars, do you really believe that peace is within reach?

[Rabin] I believe that my country is doing its utmost. We are waiting for Husayn. We are waiting for Syria. We are waiting for the Soviet Union to give signs of something new. The table is ready, the chairs are in place. We are waiting. Somebody will come.

Israel To Establish Agricultural Farm in China

TA080937 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Jan 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Israeli companies will soon establish an agricultural farm in China. The farm is to be located near Beijing and, in its first stage, will cover an area of 130,000 dunams. This farm will serve as a model for other farms to be operated on the basis of advanced technological know-how in the various agricultural branches developed in Israel.

About a week ago an Israeli scientist with international prestige returned from a visit to China. This scientist, who is employed by an Israeli ministry, entered China on his Israeli passport at the invitation of Chinese elements. He concluded the matter of the farm, which will include plants for the processing of fodder, fertilizers, and so on. The financial backing for the farm's establishment will come from an international company in Canada. Next week an international weapons exhibition is to be held in Singapore and 12 companies from Israel are to take part in it.

Temple Mount To Open; Police Reinforced

TA090535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The police are bringing large reinforcements into the old city of Jerusalem to prevent further disturbances in the wake of yesterday's riot on the Temple Mount, in which a number of Knesset Members had to be rescued from an angry Muslim mob. However, the police have decided that the gates of the Temple Mount will remain open to visitors and tourists. Some MK's are considering refusing to cooperate in the police investigation of the incident. Ge'ula Kohen of the right wing opposition Tehiya Party sayr she is not prepared to be questioned by an officer under the orders of the Jerusalem police commander. She is demanding an independent inquiry outside the police force. The officer in charge of the investigation is assistant commander 'Ami Fleisig. He has been ordered to investigate the conduct of the Waqf officials, the police, and the MK's involved.

Related Incidents

TA081925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The market and casbah were closed for 2 hours today in Hebron on the order of the military government after a large crowd converged on the site. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports

that the gathering was apparently instigated in the wake of the events on Temple Mount in Jerusalem. Tempers calmed down after 2 hours.

Youths hurled stones at an IDF patrol in the Al-Am'ari refugee camp near Ramallah. A crowd gathered at the site and a girl slapped an IDF soldier in the face.

Muslim Council Letter

TA081303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1247 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The East Jerusalem Supreme Muslim Council has sent a letter to the prime minister demanding that it be returned the keys to the gates of the Temple Mount, which it claims were confiscated by the police. The chairman of the council, Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, says in the letter that the Knesset members brought with them to the Temple Mount several extremists who carried photographic and television equipment without permission. Shaykh al-'Alami condemns the police intervention, claiming that police and army personnel hit some of the guards. He also notes in the letter that the Temple Mount mosque is a mosque for Muslims, and that only they have the right to open and close the gates.

Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum adds that despite the call by the Knesset speaker to Knesset Member Dov Shilansky not to return to the Temple Mount, Dov Shilansky plans to return there in a short while, saying that he will do so in a private capacity.

AL-QUDS Assails Arab Discord, Failure To Act

TA081305 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 5 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Where is Our Security?"]

[Text] Despite the increase in tension that the region witnessed after the threats directed by the United States and Israel against Libya, followed by military preparations and movements that appeared to everyone to be the final move for delivering a military strike at Libya, all these threats and aggravation of tension resulted in, on the Arab stage, was the issuing of a statement by the Arab League in which it expressed its regret over the military threats directed against Libya.

Whether a military strike is dealt against Libya or not, we can set forth a series of conclusions, the most important of which are: that the Arab nation is far too impotent to be able to defend itself against foreign threats; that all the Arab League agreements on joint defense are no more than ink on paper; and that pan-Arab disputes and the discord and fragmentation witnessed by the Arab nation are the main reason for the threats directed against various Arab countries by numerous foreign parties.

In this context, we address the Libyan leadership and ask: Does it not think that the time has come for it to reassess many Libyan policies regarding the Arab world? Discord and fragmentation have pushed the Arab nation toward the abyss politically, economically, militarily, and diplomatically on the regional, continental, and international levels, and have made it an easy target for the greedy. We are completely confident that the Arab nation and all its leaders are aware that even Arab passenger planes are not secure because any of those greedy who so desire can carry out a piratical operation in the air, especially on civilian flights over the Mediterranean. This leads us to say that an Arab is no longer secure whether on the ground, in the air, or at sea.

We do not point a finger of blame at the Libyan leadership alone because there are many other Arab parties who are responsible for this deterioration, but we beleive that drawing conclusions from the recent military threats and escalations will necessarily make us realize the weak points and disease in the Arab body. This knowledge necessitates a reappraisal regarding many issues and should induce Arab leaderships, from the ocean to the gulf, to rise to the level of responsibility because Arabs, regardless of their nationality, are no longer secure and possess nothing except the will to react, which is usually expressed in statements alone.

Once again we tell all Arab leaderships, headed by the targeted Libya, that the time has come to emerge from continued discord and fragmentation. We have a total right to ask: Where is our security?

AL-FAJR on Syrian, Libyan Links to Terrorist Attacks

TA081721 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Dreadful Climate For the Deadlocked Peace Process"]

[Text] In two important statements published recently by the American *WASHINGTON POST* and the Greek *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* newspapers, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat clarified the dimensions of the real dangers confronting the region as a result of the falsification of the facts relating to the Rome and Vienna incidents, as well as to the incident of the hijacking of the Italian ship, *Achille Lauro*.

As Yasir 'Arafat said, many parties sought to link these incidents to the PLO in order to divest it of its credibility, defame its international reputation, and consequently prevent its effective participation in the political process.

If the United States and Israel are the sole beneficiaries of this attempt which conforms with their announced aims of dropping the Palestinians from the Middle East equation, it is truly alarming that the Syrian and Libyan intelligence services were discovered to be the real instigators of these terrorist operations, and that it is these services which acted to exploit the calamity of our Palestinian people by winning over some Palestinian youths and providing them with passports, visas, weapons, and funds to carry out terrorist operations in the Mediterranean Sea and some West European countries in order to undermine the prestige of the PLO and discredit its international diplomatic process.

The PLO has paid an enormous price for the terrorism that is organized and implemented by some Arab intelligence services. The PLO cannot remain silent now toward this terrorism, which

others are trying to pin on it, and keep paying a high price for no gain and without the slightest justification during a difficult and complex stage.

Arab solidarity, which the PLO believes in and for which it concentrates its efforts, cannot mean granting the opportunity to destroy and bypass the PLO. While moving conssistently toward this solidarity and standing beside all Arab states to confront any threat against any of these states without exception, the PLO at the same time will not allow the Palestinian people's calamity to be exploited, or the Palestinian umbrella to be used to strike at the march of the Palestinian people and to destroy their rights and political achievements.

The PLO has clarified this stance on many occasions, and these two new statements by Yasir 'Arafat further clarify this stance and provide another signal to the peace process in the region; because, either the deadlock affecting this process will continue, providing a perpetual and suitable climate for terrorist operations by Arab intelligence services, or this process will move forward, causing this dreadful climate to evaporate.

Labor Urges Religious Parties: Accept Early Elections

TA090910 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by party affairs correspondent Ilan Shehori]

[Excerpt] In the last few days high level elements in the Labor Party have tried to convince the representatives of the religious factions to agree to early Knesset elections. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that since late last week Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar'am, secretary general of the Labor Party, MK Rafi Edri, head of the Alignment Knesset faction, and other Labor officials have been holding talks with representatives of the National Religious Party [NRP], SHAS [Sefardim Shomrey Tora — Torah Observing Sephardim], Agudat Yisra'el, and Morasha, regarding this issue. Labor Party leaders have already reached the conclusion that it is impossible to form a narrow government, and from their point of view the only alternative now is early elections.

It has been learned that yesterday, as well, after it transpired that there is no agreement between the Likud and Alignment over Tabah, these talks continued. One of the Alignment leaders emphasized in a talk with a SHAS representative that if there is no agreement in this issue Peres might submit his resignation to the president and declare early elections. The Labor Party wants to reach an agreement now with at least some of the religious factions for forming a government following the elections.

Shahal on E. Jerusalem Electricity Co. Problems

TA081436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Energy and Infrastructure Ministry does not intend to withdraw the concession of the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation. This was made clear to our correspondent Elihu Ben-On after a meeting between the prime miniser and the energy and infrastructure minister on this corporation. In the meeting Minister Shahal told Mr Peres that the corporation's debts to the Israeli electric corporation total more than 9 million new shekels. The Energy and Infrastructure Ministry expects that after the Anwar Nusaybah resignation affair is clarified the corporation will be required to make its operation efficient and to repay the debts.

Belgium Asked To Help Organize Anti-Terrorist Forum

TA080632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Israel has asked Belgium to join in an international effort to increase air transport security. The call was made by Transport Minister Hayim Corfu in a letter to his Belgian counterpart, Herman de Croo. Corfu also called on the Belgian minister to help organize a world conference of transport ministers to decide on practical measures against terrorism.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Phone Call

LD081502 Algiers APS in English 1415 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 8 Jan 86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid president of the republic, secretary general of the FLN Party received Wednesday a telephone call from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

President Receives Soviet Envoy, Gorbachev Message

LD081901 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid received today, Wednesday, the Soviet ambassador who conveyed to him a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

LIBYA

Reagan 'Confused, Ignorant' at News Conference

LD081700 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The U.S. President appeared at his dawn news conference today confused and ignorant as usual, knowing nothing about international politics as he knows nothing about acting. During his news conference, the U.S. President could not give a specific and clear reply to any of the questions. All his replies were confused, fluctuating between affirmation and negation. At his news conference, which he devoted to Libya, President Reagan failed to provide one single piece of evidence of Libya's connection with any of the terrorist operations about which he spoke in his press statement.

When he was asked if he had any proof of Libya's involvement in the terrorist operations, he said in something of a hysteria that the only thing I can say in reply to this question is that I cannot do all that you want me to do, for there are things that cannot be revealed. However, I can confirm, he said, that we have evidence of training provided by the Libyans which also was denied by them.

All President Reagan could reveal was his hostility to the Libyan Arab people and his deep rancor against the brother commander of the revolution for his leading revolutionary role in enlightening the peoples, to expose the ugly American face. The world's peoples rally around the revolutionary stands of Al-Qadhdhafi and his firm views on relations among countries, and on the rights that peoples should regain — rights usurped or planned to be usurped by the United States.

This is what Reagan meant when he said that Libya's policies constitute a natural and extraordinary threat to American national security and foreign policy.

The U.S. boycott will not cause the Libyan Arab people, who wrested freedom by their strong will and determination, to relinquish their struggle or humanity from instigating people to fight U.S. hegemony. The U.S. threats will not cause the Libyan Arab people to change their principled firm stances in support of the causes of freedom and liberation everywhere, foremost of which is the cause of the liberation of Palestine from the Zionist gangs.

Like other U.S. Presidents, who are no more than mere employees in the world Zionist organization, the U.S. President defended the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and spoke of the Palestinians in complete ignorance of their cause and rights. The maximum he knew is that he would not discuss the question of the existence or nonexistence of Israel. Other than that, it is nothing more to him than terrorism.

Our reply to this in brief is that Palestine is an Arab country. We will bolster the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people by all means until the complete liberation of Palestine from the grip of the Zionists and its destitute people return to their homes, however long it takes, despite the Zionist U.S. presidents.

At dawn today, U.S. President Reagan issued an order banning trade and business deals with Libya. The U.S. order was formulated in four parts which defined the way it would be carried out.

In justifying his order, Reagan said that in accordance with the authority vested in me, I feel that the actions and policies of the Libyan Government constitute an abnormal and unusual threat to the American national security and foreign policy. Therefore, I declare a national state of emergency to deal with this danger.

The first part of the U.S. order banned imports of any commodities or services of Libyan origin to the United States or the export of any American commodities, technology, or services to Libya. This is in addition to banning any trade exchange by any American citizen with Libya, either export or import, as well as banning deals with any vessel or plane registered by Libya even by American individuals or foreigners permanently resident in the United States.

The first part also banned any American help to any industrial or business project in Libya.

The second part provides for ending the implementation of Articles 251 of the Trade Expansion Law for 1962 as amended, and 26 of the Trade Law for 1974 as amended.

The third part deals with the enforcement of this order which will go into effect as of dawn, Wednesday 8 January, while the implementation of the first part of the order will go into force as of the first minute of 1 February 1986.

The fourth section authorized the American state and commerce secretaries to adopt all measures they deem necessary for the implementation of this order.

Further Reaction

LD081814 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The U.S. Government has mobilized yet a new farce. It has mobilized all modern propaganda means and used its most up-to-date information media to announce an ensemble of aggressive measures against the Libyan Arab people. The head of the U.S. Government has made himself the main party to this conspiracy. He appeared at a press conference at dawn today in Washington to announce a series of falsehoods and reveal irrefutable facts proving his implication, together with his intelligence organs, in a vile conspiracy against the Jamahiriyah.

During his press conference, fully devoted to Libya, the head of the U.S. Government was unable to offer any tangible and objective proof as to whether there is any truth in the fabrications spread by the U.S. Government against Libya and its international policies. The head of the U.S. Government, Ronald Reagan, has admitted that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi represents a revolutionary trend that goes against Washington's interests, particularly in the Arab region.

Reagan has furnished yet another proof that Libya still represents the main preoccupation of the ruling circles in Washington, a factor that upsets their calculations and obstructs their plans in several parts of the world.

During his answers, the U.S. President lacked any spirit of analysis. Reagan stressed that the series of measures he announced against Libya on this occasion came not as a result of what he had been trying to make the world believe — that is that Libya was behind the operations that Washington describes as terrorist operations — but came as link in a continuous and deep-rooted chain of hostile measures in the context of a plan that openly seeks to topple the revolutionary regime in the Jamahiriyah.

The head of the U.S. Government has not been able to hide his sense of frustration in the face of the Arab Libyan people being able to transcend the various measures of the overt and covert U.S. boycott. Reports, statistics, and figures have proved the collapse and inefficiency of these measures. This is a new sign indicating the U.S. Government's failure to understand the policies decided by the Basic People's Congresses in the Jamahiriyah, and the options set by the Libyans for themselves.

On another level, the head of the U.S. Government has once again showed the blatant stupidity of successive U.S. Administrations and those in charge of them, and the latter's overwhelming ignorance of the elements of international politics, especially concerning the nature of links between states and peoples. He showed this when he repeated his call for the industrial states to join in the U.S. measures against Libya and to align themselves with Washington's positions. The answer from many industrial states has not taken long to come. They came contrary to what Reagan had expected.

In his press conference, the head of the U.S. Government deliberately reiterated his allegiance to the Zionist enemy regarding the Palestinian question, thus proving that he is nothing but an Israeli dog barking in the Zionists' farm.

On his part, Larry Speakes, official spokesman for the U.S. black house, during a press conference yesterday admitted that the U.S. Government was worried about Libyan threats to transfer the battle to the streets of America itself. To a question on whether fedayeen are present in America, he said: We are always vigilant and we taking Libyan threats seriously.

Asked about the differences between America and its allies on the economic boycott the U.S. Government is trying to impose on the Jamahiriyah, he said: We are sensing the growing Al-Qadhdhafi threat to America, Europe, and the Middle East, and for this reason, we believe the Europeans will join us.

On the other hand, Charles Redman, official spokesman for the State Department, admitted that the U.S. State Department has reinforced its security measures around the State Department building. This came in a press conference by the official State Department spokesman.

When a journalist insisted on seeking the reasons behind such measures, Redman pledged that he would talk to him about these measures in private.

Furthermore, news agencies say that the EEC is not convinced about going along with the measures by the U.S. Administration hostile to the Libyan Arab people. News reports say that this community is not enthusiastic about boycotting Libya, given the excellent economic relations between them and Libya.

On their part, the Zionist terrorists have welcomed the boycott of Libya announced by the head of the U.S. Administration. The ambassador of the Zionist entity in the United States said that his government backs what was announced by the U.S. President against Libya. A communique issued by the ambassador in New York says that the Zionists hope the Western countries that have economic links with Libya will follow the same line as President Reagan.

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones Arab Heads of State

LD082203 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2010 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Telephone contacts took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and Arab kings and presidents.

These conversations included the U.S. challenge to the Arab nation, as seen in the U.S. President's remarks on Libya; the position of the Arab nation toward those remarks; and also the U.S. challenge to the Arabs, because these remarks did not stem from a Libyan-American problem, but are the result of the pan-Arab Libyan position toward the basic issues of liberation and unity.

Leader Receives West European Ambassadors

LD082211 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this evening received the West European ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader explained to them Arab-European relations and Libyan-European relations and the ties of joint interests between Europe and the Arabs and the extent of their vitality to both of them, and the necessity of security, peace, and stability in the Mediterranean, which links the Arabs and the Europeans.

The brother leader also talked about the international problems and the necessity for Arabs and Europeans to work together to strengthen the ties between their interests and to develop these ties and preserve them.

Comments on Red Army, Red Brigades

JN090637 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qahdhdafi has begun to contain and minimize the effect of the U.S. decisions against his country. Last night he met with the West European ambassadors accredited to Tripoli and told them of the need to preserve the soundness and continuity of relations between Libya and Western Europe in various fields in the interest of both sides. The Libyan leader also expressed his country's readiness to settle all existing problems and differences through discussion and dialogue and away from violence. He then reiterated his support for the PLO and announced that in the future he will encourage Palestinians to confine their battle to the occupied areas.

One West European diplomat attending this meeting cited Al-Qadhdhafi's readiness to evacuate members of armed groups in Libya such as members of the Italian Red Brigades and the Japanese Red Army on condition, however, that other governments reciprocate by handing over to the Libyan Government persons sought by Libyan justice.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks With Arab League Secretary

NC091242 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 9 (AFP) — Libya has called for an emergency Arab League foreign ministers meeting to discuss U.S. "threats" against it, an Arab diplomatic source said here today.

The meeting could be held at league headquarters here, or possibly at Fes, Morocco, where Islamic foreign ministers are now meeting, the source added.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi had discussed the matter in a phone conversation last night.

The Reagan administration in Washington this week ordered U.S. citizens and companies to pull out of Libya, and froze its assets in the United States, after accusing it of involvement in international "terrorism."

Libya Voices Concern Over Developments to UN Leader

LD082004 Kuwait KUNA in English 1853 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] United Nations, Jan 8 (KUNA) — Libya expressed Wednesday to the Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar its concern over the developments which followed the two attacks on the check-in counters of the Israeli airline El Al in the international airports of Rome and Vienna past month, a U.N. spokesman said.

The spokesman told U.N. correspondents at the noon briefing that the concern was relayed to the U.N. chief during a meeting with the Libyan Charge d'Affaires Rajab Azzarouk [spelling as received] upon the request of the latter.

The spokesman was not clear in describing the nature of the Libyan concern.

"Azzarouk expressed to the secretary-general the concern of his government in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna on 27 December," the spokesman said.

He added, "The secretary-general recalled to the charge d'affaires his own statements after the attacks in Rome and Vienna and also of course the statement of the Security Council on December 30 which among other things calls upon all concerned to exercise restraint and to refrain from taking any actions inconsistent with their obligations under the U.N. Charter and other relevant rules of international law."

Asked to elaborate on the Libyan concern, the spokesman said, "you just ask the perfect question for the (Libyan) Ambassador."

He added later that the concern had to do with "the rising of tension after the terrorist attacks" last month.

The meeting at the international organization took place hours after the United States announced it was imposing a near-total ban on economic and commercial contacts with Libya by American businesses and individuals and also following 10 days of American and Israeli threats to Libya including hints of military action against the Arab country.

Spokesman in USSR Says Airport Attacks 'Revolutionary'

AU091334 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Moscow, Jan 9 (AFP) — An official Libyan spokesman said here today Libya supports the recent Rome and Vienna airport attacks, carried out by "freedom fighters," while it is "against terrorism."

Salem Hiweidi, a member of the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy), added at a news conference at the Palestine Liberation

Organisation (PLO) offices that Libya was not responsible for the attacks.

"Libya is by no means for terrorism. It is against terrorism but recognises the sacred nature of the resistance struggle," he said.

"We do not carry the responsibility for these acts, but we support them for they are acts of struggle for freedom. We are not terrorist and do not support terrorism, but consider these acts as revolutionary.

"Libya will not yield to the pressures of imperialism, for the Libyan people have sufficient dignity not to fear the enemy, it will know how to resist it, it can produce everything it needs and it will not get out of its depth."

PLO charge d'affaires Rami Ash-Shaer told the news conference — called on instructions from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — that Palestinians may have taken part in the airport attacks, which "discredited" the Palestinian resistance.

But it was "obvious" that the attacks had been organised by the Israeli and U.S. secret services, the Mosad and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency.)

Such acts, Mr. Ash-Sher added, "which discredit the Palestinian resistance and the national Arab liberation movement as a whole, are perpetrated by enemies of the Palestinian people, or at their instigation.

"It is possible that Palestinians participated in the actions in Rome and Vienna," he said.

But, he added, "certain hostile secret services can make use of young people who do not always realise the consqeunces such acts can have, nor that they can serve as a pretext for an American action against the Arab countries.

"Such acts are motivated by an elevated sense of patriotism, but have to be judged with caution ... and one cannot say the Palestinian people are a people of terrorists.

"It is perfectly obvious," Mr. Ash-Shear added, "that these acts of terror committed by anti-Arab services against innocent people give the United States and Israel a pretext to perpetrate terrorist acts on the international scale."

JANA: U.S. Nationals in Country Confirm 'No Worries'

LD082113 Tripoli JANA in English 1901 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Rabi Athani 26, Jan.8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A number of American citizens residing in Libya spoke to U.S. TV networks about the life they lead in Jamahiriyah. Those Americans confirmed that they are happily living in Libya and have no worries.Those broadcasting networks indicated that those American citizens seem not anxious to return to the U.S.

Monte Carlo: Libyan Magazine Cited on Suicide Squads

JN091026 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] In Tripoli the English-language magazine *(AL-ISLAMIYAH)* has said that the leading institutions making up the people's congress in Libya recently held several extraordinary meetings after which they decided to extend backing and support to suicide squads that will carry out operations against U.S. and Israeli targets.

Support for Libya, Resistance to U.S. Cited

Sudanese Offer of Support

LD081959 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jan (JANA) — The JANA correspondent in Khartoum reports that a preparatory committee for the Sudanese popular resistance organization has been set up today to organize the Sudanese people in armed detachments to fight by the side of the Arab Libyan people in the event of U.S.-Zionist aggression on the Jamahiriyah.

The committee has issued a statement in which it says: These days the Arab scene is witnessing a flagrant challenge from the U.S.-Zionist alliance against the Arab Libyan people. The U.S. Administration has long been preparing aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah through terroristic information campaigns and the fabrication of accusations and lies against Libya. And while it fills the atmosphere with commotion against the Jamahiriyah, it has continued unlimited support to the Zionist gangs, giving legitmacy to their bestial terroristic actions ranging from the permanent bloodbaths in Lebanon to the collective massacres in Sabra and Shatilla.

The statement added: Thanks to the brotherly relations binding the two Arab peoples in Libya and Sudan, a group of Sudanese have come together and decided to set up the Sudanese popular resistance to confront any U.S.-Zionist aggression against Libya, and to sacrifice themselves in defending the Libyan people and repelling the forces of evil and aggression.

The statement explained that among the objectives of the organization is an immediate offer of material and moral support to the Arab Libyan people in their confrontation with the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy and to call on the Arab nation to organize its ranks in similar bodies for popular resistance to confront the terroristic U.S.-Zionist actions.

USSR, U.S. Allies' Opposition

LD081921 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet Union today once again reaffirmed that it stands beside Libya, stressing that it will help it deter any

external aggression against it. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Kapitsa [as heard] said at a press conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the United States, Israel, and the NATO member-states are intensifying the blockade against Libya, an independent Arab state, by sending naval and air forces to Libyan Arab shores in the Mediterranean.

He added: The United States and Israel, which are allies, are undertaking direct and effective military preparations, which may turn into an open aggression against Libya. The Soviet deputy foreign minister stressed that the U.S. Administration is trying to impose its domination on Libya by force.

For its part, the Soviet official news agency TASS described the decision by the U.S. Administration head concerning the repatriation of American citizens from Libya as a likely prelude to an American military action against Libya. The Soviet news agency TASS says that Reagan's decision to impose economic boycott measures against Libya is considered a violation of the UN Charter, pointing out that these U.S. measures confirm that the U.S. Administration is practicing state terrorism.

For his part, the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Australia said that his country stands at the side of the Jamahiriyah, denouncing the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats against the Arab Libyan people. In a statement he made today, he said that the Soviet Union opposes all acts of terrorism perpetrated by the imperialist states, stressing that Washington's call for economic sanctions against Libya is nothing but an example of terrorism.

Furthermore, the FRG, Britain, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Canada have rejected the U.S. pressure on Europe to push it into imposing an economic boycott against Libya. Informed French sources say that Paris rejects the brandishing of the threat to use force against Libya by the United States.

For its part, the GDR has stressed that it stands at the side of the Jamahiriyah in the event of an imperialist attack against it. The deputy foreign minister of the GDR said, at his meeting with the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Berlin yesterday, that the GDR declared its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its struggle to affirm its sovereignty and independence to face up to any imperialist attacks. The GDR stressed that it would stand at the side of the Jamahiriyah in the event of any imperialist attack against it.

For his part, the Austrian foreign minister has stressed that his country will not change the line of its relations with the Jamahiriyah, pointing out that there is no evidence that Libya supports terrorism. This came in a statement by the Austrian minister in Vienna yesterday.

Also, Italian foreign Minister Andreotti said in a statement yesterday that his country rejects the policy of aggression and terrorist practices in resolving crises, stressing that the sole way of solving problems and crises is dialogue and understanding, and that he is against the military acts that some are seeking as a pretext for resolving crises between states. Andreotti added that he regrets that some in Italy (?judge) matters (?without) ascertaining them, as a result of wrong ideas about issues.

On the other hand, the Government of Poland today announced its support for the Jamahiriyah, describing the latter as the target for imperialist pressure given the threats by the U.S. Government to impose economic sanctions against Libya.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban told journalists: I want to express solidarity with Libya, a country in danger. He compared Libya, in this regard, with Poland which itself had had to face U.S. economic sanctions following the declaration of the state of emergency in 1981.

For his part, an official spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that the Japanese Government does not intend to join the U.S. Government in imposing economic sanctions against Libya. This was reported by the Japanese news agency today. The spokesman also said that Tokyo had cordial relations with Libya.

Iran's Montazeri

LD081848 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Rabi Athani 26, Jan 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Ayatollah Montazeri, one of the leaders of the Iranian revolution has lauded Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On being informed at his meeting with the Iranian foreign minister accompanied by Iran's ambassador to Al-Jamahiriyah of the contents of the letter sent by the leader of the revolution to the Iranian president, 'Ali Khamene'i, Ayatollah Montazeri has expressed his appreciation and evaluation of the leader's letter, stressing that all Islamic forces should be mobilised to confront U.S. imperialist-Zionist challenges.

Syrian Press Cited

LD082019 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, Rabi Athani 26, Jan.8, JAMAHRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Syrian daily *AL-BA'TH*, says that Reagan's administration wants to escalate its anti-Libyan campaign while the Zionist enemy steps up its terrorist actions against the people of south Lebanon. U.S. threats, the paper adds, are not only directed against Libya. Rather, they are against the entire Arab nation.

Meanwhile, the other principal Syrian daily, *AL-THAWRAH*, says that by calling on West European countries by Reagan to impose economic sanctions against Libya, USA aims at strengthening its holds on the Middle East region. Such threats endager world peace and stability, it adds.

UAE Expresses Support

LD082017 Tripoli JANA in English 1821 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Rabi Athani 26, Jan.8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The United Arab Emirates (UAE)

expressed deep concern towards the military moves and threats aimed at the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

It confirmed its standing by Libya's side in confronting these threats. Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid the UAE's deputy foreign minister, in a statement he made today, said that UAE opposes any aggression on Libya and rejects any threat to its independence and its territorial integrity.

Shaykh Hamdan warned that such military actions may pose a threat to peace and security not only in the region but to the whole world.

Chadian Group Support

LD090949 Tripoli JANA in English 0846 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Statement From Chadian National Unity Government in Europe" — JANA headline]

[Text] Brussels, Rabi Athani 27, Jan. 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The representative of the legitimate Chadian National Unity Government in Europe confirmed his government's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with the U.S.-Zionist hostile threats. The Chadian Government's representative, in a statement distributed in Brussels yesterday, indicated that the solidarity of the Chadian people with the people of Jamahiriyah comes in accordance with the agreement of co-operation and solidarity signed between the two countries on 15 June 1980.

He said: 'The standing of the Chadian people with the Libyan people is confirmed by the unity of geographical and historical links existing between the two countries'.

Burkina Faso's Sankara

LD082217 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the Burkina Faso National Council of the Revolution, this evening telephoned the brother leader of the revolution inquiring about developments in the situation following the American measures adopted by the Reagan administration against Libya, and the announcements of Arab, African, and international solidarity with the people of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Cuban Statement Cited

LD082023 Tripoli JANA in English 1819 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Havana, Rabi Athani 26, Jan, 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Cuban Foreign Ministry denounced the hostile campaign the U.S. Government launches against Libya.

In Havana, the Cuban Foreign Ministry's statement said that Washington, by sending its forces to the Libyan coasts, using false justifications and excuses, is violating nations' sovereignty.

The statement drew the attention to the grave consequences of such military actions and called on all peace-loving states and powers in the world to strongly condemn the imperialist threat to Libya's territorial unity and sovereignty.

AFP Views Likely Impact of Sanctions on Libya

AU081707 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Report by Jean-Leon Vandoorne]

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan 8 (AFP) — The departure of U.S. oil companies from Libya in line with U.S. sanctions is likely to have only a slight impact on Libya's oil output, and will open the way for technicians from Eastern Europe, international oil sources commented today.

The director of the fortnightly French language review *PETROLE ET GAZ ARABES*, Nicolas Sarkis, said that "at worst it will have some small repercussions".

He added that the problem for Libya, as for other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was not to produce oil, but to sell it on an over-supplied international market. Marketing was a matter of price.

At the request of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Occidental Petroleum and Conoco and Marathon, two of the three U.S. companies belonging to the Oasis consortium, have agreed to end their operations in Libya. Occidental and Oasis produce about half of Libya's oil output.

There are between 1,500 and 3,000 U.S. experts in Libya, and even if they leave before February 1 as requested by President Reagan, employees of the National Libyan NOC company will be able to maintain output in the short term, experts at the headquarters of one leading oil company said.

Mr. Sarkis said that in the medium term, U.S. technicians could easily be replaced by technicians from Eastern Europe and from other Western countries.

Romanians, Bulgarians and Poles are already employed in Libya, European oil sources noted.

Moscow today assured Libya that the Soviet Union and its allies would support Libya.

Sources at non U.S. oil companies said today that they would hesitate in the short term to step in to fill the gap left by the Americans.

The Italian AGIP company accounts for 25 per cent of Libyan output, and the Austriam OMV A.G. , French Elf-Aquitaine, and West German firms also have interests in Libya.

The fields being abandoned by the U.S. companies are in decline, and are therefore difficult to manage, and could give the new operators trouble for some months.

For the U.S. firms, these fields have for the most part been written off in the accounts, with Occidental estimating the loss at one per cent of its world assets of 12 billion dollars.

However, the effect on profits will be more marked, even allowing for relatively high Libyan taxes.

Exxon, the biggest oil group in the world, withdrew from its Libyan interests in 1982 shortly before the United States announced an embargo against Libyan oil.

Mobil did the same the following year without reaching a compensation agreement with the Libyan authorities.

African-Arab Union Committees Issue Proposals

LD082327 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The economic and political committees of the African-Arab Union ended their work this evening in Benghazi. Here is a news report about the end of the meetings:

The economic and political committees, which originated in the council of the African-Arab Union, ended their meetings in Benghazi after continous study and discussion of their agenda over the past 2 days. The economic committee issued a number of important proposals which will be submitted to the union council. The proposals include:

First, studying all aspects of the economic structure of the two countries of the African-Arab Union;

Second, drawing up a comprehensive plan for economic and social development aimed at building the state of the union, taking into consideration the resolutions of the union institutions and the necessity of coordinating the development plans in both countries of the union, including: commercial exchange and the horizons for expanding it, and the difficulties which face it and how to finance it through the banks; joint projects in industrial, agricultural, and other fields; and the best use of the productive capacity and the workforce in the union country.

Third, drawing up a stategy in order to confront international economic groups and determining the means to deal with them, including the EEC and the international economic and financial organizations.

The political committee issued important resolutions, including: condemning, denouncing, and confronting the American imperialist-Zionist terrorist aggression; considering that the real aggression is the dispersing and hounding of the Palestinian people and the muscle-flexing by U.S.-Zionist imperialists; calling for the foreign fleets which threaten the security and stability of the people to vacate the Mediterranean; condemning the Spanish measures in the two Moroccan cities of Cueta and Melilla; condemning apartheid and Zionist infiltration into Africa; supporting Palestine; and on other issues concerning the consolidation of the union and its institutions and the coordination of political issues in the interest of the national and pan-Arab issues.

After that, the two committees sent a cable to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and here is its text:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Brother leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, greetings of Arabism and Islam.

The political and economic committees of the African Arab Union Council are ending their meetings in Benghazi within the framework of consolidating the African Arab union as a step toward comprehensive Arab unity during these critical circumstances under which the Jamahiriyah is facing Zionist and American terrorist threats and provocations which are aimed against the wealth of our people in the Jamahiriyah and their civilized achievements.

Brother leader, these threats will increase our insistence and defiance against the unjust powers, the colonialist powers, which are trying to swallow the Arab homeland and to recolonize it in a new imperialist Zionist assault.

In the end, history will record with pride your firm and brave stances which support the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people until the liberation of their land by destroying the racist Zionist entity. Go ahead, with God's guidance, until the final victory against the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation, and peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] The Political and Economic Committees of the Arab African Union

Palestinian Figures Arrive on Visit

LD090725 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu Musa, [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Palestine National Salvation Front, and Brother Fadl Shurur, member of the Popular Front — the General Command, last night arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to the JANA correspondent, Brother Abu Musa condemned the American and Zionist threats against the people of the Jamahiriyah, and said: We stand by our brothers in the Jamahiriyah and we are confident that the Libyan Arab people will defeat the oppressing force which is trying to impose its domination and hegemony.

Brother Fadl Shurur in a similar statement to the JANA correspondent said: We have come to the Jamahiriyah to express to our people the support of the Palestinian people — with their patriotic and revolutionary forces — with them against the American and Zionist threats.

MAURITANIA

'Official Source' Rejects Action Against Libya

LD082321 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Mauritanian news agency learned today, attributing it to an official source, that Mauritania — owing to its nonaligned, firm stand and in support of the peoples' rights, and preserving their independence and sovereignty in Africa, the Arab world, and the Third World — rejects any action that infringes on the independence, freedom, and sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, an Arab and African state which is bound to Mauritania by bonds of brotherhood and destiny. The source added that Mauritania views such threats and the infringement of the sovereignty of peoples as a rejected action which contravenes international law and legitmacy.

SUDAN

TMC Expresses 'Full Support' for Libya

JN081053 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 8, (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) affirmed its full support to the sister Libya in case of any aggression attempt against the Libyan territories, TMC spokesman Gen. Yusuf Husayn said following a TMC meeting yesterday.

TMC member Maj. Gen. Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah assured that Sudan would implement the Arab Joint Defence Agreement in case of any aggression attempt against Libya. [words indistinct] Libyan current backing to Sudan would not accept any aggression against Libya, Hamadah explained.

Popular Commission Formed To Support Libya

JN081524 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jan (SUNA) — It was announced here today that a Sudanese commission for popular resistance has been formed and established to confront the U.S.-Israeli aggression toward the Libyan people. A statement, which was issued by the preparatory secretariat of this commission which was formed in light of the concentrations of the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast in the Mediterranean, says: The commission will immediately move to provide material and moral support for the Libyan people in order to confront imperialist-Zionist plotting.

The statement adds: The commission will also act in accordance with a working program to urge the Arab nation to organize its ranks through similar commissions to confront terrorist acts against the Jamahiriyah and its people.

The statement, which was issued by the commission in Khartoum today, notes the blatant defiance practiced by the U.S.-Israeli allinace against the Arab Libyan people. The statement asserts that in its conspiracy against the Jamahiriyah, the U.S. Administration shifts from support for Zionist terrorism to practical participation in terrorist acts in the Middle East.

The commission urged the Arab people to organize their ranks to confront the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy aimed at controlling policies of regional states on the pretext of fighting terrorism.

The commission's secretariat has sent messages to the Sudanese people asking them to donate funds and offer services to help face the situation.

Workers Voice Support for Libyan People

JN081529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jan (SUNA) — In a statement issued today, Sudan's workers announced their support for the Libyan people against any aggression. The statement condemned U.S. provocations against the Jamahiriyah and considered this a hostile course and terrorist act. The statement noted that this provocation is not only aimed against Libya, but also against all patriotic movements and progressive regimes in the area. The statement said that this course is a new U.S. trend to find a foothold for U.S. colonialism in Africa after planting Israel in Palestine.

AL-KHALIJ: High-Level Delegation to Visit USSR

GF081338 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Jan 86 p 18

[Text] Khartoum — Sudan has informed the Soviet Union of its intention to send a high-level delegation to Moscow to discuss ways to promote relations in all fields. Meanwhile, it has been announced in Khartoum that a Soviet economic delegation will arrive here within the next few days to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries.

Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that Sudan is striving to establish relations with all countries, especially those of the Eastern bloc. He added: We are working to enhance diplomatic representation with these countries and to sign joint cooperation agreements with them.

Father Ghabbush Released for Lack of Evidence

JN081659 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jan (SUNA) — The attorney general today ordered the release of Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush, leader of the Sudanese National Party, who was detained last September following events in which he and members of his party were accused of attempting to undermine the Constitution and trigger war against the state.

In press statements, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati explained that the order included the release of five others of those accused during those events. They are (Edward Kino), (Akim Ashil Kuwal), (Malak Oak Kur), (Maduk Anwak Maduk), and Lieutenant Colonel (Kudtum 'Adlan), retired.

His excellency added that their release was decided following yesterday's meeting of the National Security Council, during which the evidence presented against them was studied and assessed. It was found weak and insufficient for putting them on trial. Besides, the investigation committee included in its report the need to consider the circumstances of Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush's being the leader of the Sudanese National Party.

The men were released after making a commitment to safeguard security and to not carry out any aggressive activity against democracy or to foment racial jingoism.

As for the otehr people accused during those events, the attorney general pointed out that it has been agreed, in accordance with the investigation committee's recommendations, to put them on trial. The trial date will be fixed during the next few days.

It is noteworthy that those detained, whose number was first over 163 at the beginning of the events then decreased to 49, then to 27, and finally to 21, were facing charges punishable by the Penal Code, such as attempting to undermine the Constitution and to trigger war against the state. The charges are also punishable under articles of the state security law.

In another development, a responsible legal source in the attorney general's office denounced the release decision, pointing out that leniency in tackling this matter because of political circumstances has a great effect on investigations carried out by the office and opens future loopholes for the use of political pressure on the work of the office, thereby creating great danger regarding its tasks and those working in the office.

MENA: New Political Party Established in Country

NC090933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (MENA) — A new party called the National Congress Party [Hizb al-Mu'tamar al-Watani] has been established in Khartoum. The party includes groups that operated secretly in resisting the former regime during recent years.

A spokesman for the new party said at a press conference here last night that the members are ordinary citizens who represent what he described as the silent majority. This silent majority suffered during the former regime and does not believe in the traditional partisan practices in Sudan. He added that the door is open to all citizens who want to join the party. He said the party represents the center and does not believe in ideological, sectarian, or religious extremism. He added that the party was named National Congress to mean that it embraced all political and cultural trends in Sudan.

TUNISIA

Essebsi, Burkinabe Foreign Minister Hold Talks

LD091023 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi held a working meeting with the Burkina Faso foreign minister during which the two sides discussed the crisis between Mali and Burkina Faso.

The Burkina Faso foreign minister expressed the great gratitude of the Burkina Faso president for the stand taken by President Habib Bourguiba, the doyen of African presidents.

The discussions covered ways and means of bolstering cooperation between the two countries in addition to a number of Islamic and African issues.

Essebsi also has had talks in Fes with the head of the Iraqi delegation at the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

LIBERIA

Interim National Assembly Dissolved

AB082044 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Interim National Assembly, INA, has been dissolved effective immediately. According to Decree No 24, the INA of the Republic of Liberia is hereby dissolved and Decree 89, establishing such institution, is hereby repealed. However, according to the decree, the immunities enjoyed by members of the INA who are honorably retired, are extended for a period of 90 days beginning January the 6th, 1986. The INA was established by PRC [People's Redemption Council] Decree 89 and empowered to assist the military government in returning the country to a democratically elected civilian government by 1986.

Decree 24 noted that the process of returning the country to democratic civilian rule has been accomplished as evidenced by the election of a civilian president, vice president and members of the national legislature for the Second Republic. The decree further said: In keeping with the provision of the approved constitution and existing decrees, a transfer of power from a military to civilian government was necessary to complete the process for returning of the country to a democratic civilian rule. Decree 24 further added that the INA has completed its task successfully in keeping with Decree 89 that established it.

NIGERIA

Nigeria Applies To Join ICO

AB081538 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, Morocco, Jan 8 (AFP) — Nigeria has formally applied to join the Organisation of the Islamic Conference ICO, the ICO Secretariat announced today.

The Islamic Conference welcomed the application and said Nigeria would be able to attend the next summit of the organisation, in Kuwait in January next year. Nigeria, the African country with the biggest Muslim population, will become ICO's 46th member.

Foreign Minister on Opening Borders

MB081836 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that Nigeria's Government is thinking of doing something about the closure of its borders with its neighbors. It happened around two years ago, and it has caused considerable hardship for the countries surrounding Nigeria, particularly those hit by drought and desperate for aid. A series of meetings have been inconclusive but Major General Babangida's government that came to power 4 months ago has been promising action. Nigeria's Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi is in London. Elizabeth Blunt asked him what was being done about it.

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi] All the borders will be opened as soon as we have secured agreement on cooperation between Nigeria and her neighbors as regards smuggling, security matters, currencies, and exchange, movement of people, and that kind of thing. So we have got to the stage now where a draft agreement has been handed over to our neighbors, and we have discussed with them. And so we are just waiting to put finishing touches to the package, but the commitment to reopen the border has been reaffirmed as recently as 6 January by the president himself in his meeting, his new year meeting with the diplomatic corps in Lagos.

[Blunt] What assurances are you still looking for?

[Akinyemi] Well, we want to put [words indistinct] within the legal framework so that there will be cooperation over smuggling, there will be cooperation over policing of the borders, and that kind of thing.

[Blunt] Have you any timetable?

[Akinyemi] All is still left to our neighbors. I mean, we are committed to the agreement. We have discussed it. Now the response is what we are waiting for.

[Blunt] They have obviously said that they are very eager for the borders to reopen?

[Akinyemi] Well, we would like to see a dramatization of that eagerness by action on the draft agreements we gave them.

[Blunt] So, you are still waiting for them to sign?

[Akinyemi] Yes, yes. [end recording]

Akinyemi Denies Crashed Jet Full of Coupists

AB081332 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has denied speculations that the presidential jet that crashed last week was full of coup plotters. Prof Akinyemi stated in an interview in London today that only one coup-plot suspect was on board the aircraft.

On the IMF loan, the minister said its rejection by Nigeria was an utmost demonstration of democratic obedience to the people's wishes. Nigerians, he said, had also indicated their readiness to make sacrifices to put the country on the road to economic recovery. Prof Akiyemi stated that the bureaucratic system was being streamlined to get rid of the bottlenecks and (?restore) confidence in the minds of foreign investors.

Prof Akinyemi said that Nigeria's mediation in the recent conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso was not motivated by an competition for influence. Nigeria, he explained, is only interested in bringing about [words indistinct] and peace between the two West African neighbors.

Shagari, Ekwueme Release Rejected; Trial Begins 9 Jan

AB081245 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The trial of the former civilian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, and the former vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, is to begin tomorrow at the special panel reviewing the cases of those released from detention and those still being held. This follows the rejection of an application by their counsel for their unconditional release because they had been in detention for two years.

In his ruling, the chairman of the tribunal, Mr Justice S. Uwaiofo, said that the prosecution (?should) now come forward with charges against the two men. He said that the panel was prepared to give accelerated hearing to the case. Mr Justice Uwaiofo stated that the panel would decide whether they should be released unconditionally pending the examination of their cases after the prosecution had presented its case.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President To Undergo Medical Treatment in SFRY

AB081554 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Sao Tome, 8 Jan (AFP) — Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, urgently left for Yugoslavia Tuesday evening to undergo a treatment for a skull fracture, it was announced on Wednesday from an official source in Sao Tome. The same source specified that President Da Costa received a skull fracture on Monday while bathing, but that the injury is not serious.

SENEGAL

President Rules Out Prime Minister Post

AB081548 Dakar PANA in French 0925 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jan (APS - Sen / PANA) — Contrary to rumors, there will be no prime minister in Senegal, Mr Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state, said on Tuesday at the end of a reception held in his honor by the speaker of the Senegalese National Assembly, Dr Daouda Sow. President Diouf, who attended the ceremony in the company of his wife, and in the presence of several distinguished guests, said that though he was not a legislator, in view of the current situation in Senegal, he was more in favor of an united executive, he himself being the head of state, president of the Republic, and head of government.

According to Abdou Diouf, who insisted on the unity and cohesion of the government team, some people say that the president of the Republic represents Caesarean democracy. That is why he said he has always been straightforward and efficient in his actions according to the wishes of the Senegalese people, in order to steer the country toward a better future.

On the new economic policy in Senegal, President Abdou Diouf said that he would defend it strongly, pointing out that the Senegalese people have made a lot of efforts and sacrifices. It is not the way that is difficult, it is difficulty which constitutes the way because, he added, in this life nothing is easy to get, one must fight for everything.

ANGOLA

U.S. Conservatives' Support for UNITA Criticized

AU090838 Paris AFP in English 0336 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 9 (AFP) — Angola sharply criticized on Wednesday support by U.S. conservatives for the rebel UNITA forces fighting the government, according to a dispatch received here from the official Angolan news agency ANGOP.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pinned responsibility for increased tension in Southern Africa on "all those who support the belligerent South African regime and the armed bandits" (the Luanda regime's expression for the UNITA insurgents).

Mr dos Santos made his remarks during a visit here by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The president also attacked a U.S. visit that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi is to make at the end of this month at the invitation of U.S. rightwingers. U.S. congressional sources say the Reagan administration is studying a plan for 15 million dollars worth of aid to the UNITA rebels.

Mr dos Santos said his Marxist regime was prepared to negotiate on "constructive proposals" for an overall settlement in his part of Southern Africa, but that in the event of further aggression Angola would call for international support, "particularly from our traditional friends, the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist states."

Anniversary Message Pledges Support to ANC

MB081716 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Message from Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, to the ANC on the 74th anniversary of its founding]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on behalf of the Angolan people, of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, we hail with revolutionary enthusiasm the oppressed South African people, the ANC Central Committee, and all your militants on the occasion of the 74th anniversary of the ANC's founding, which is being celebrated today.

On 8 January 1912, the founding of the ANC created a genuine basis for launching and developing the political and military struggle to overthrow the anachronistic apartheid regime, installed in their country by a racist minority.

However, with the support of the progressive forces world-wide, the ANC and its armed wing have delivered telling blows to the existing economic system with the objective of implementing unity, democracy, peace, and well-being among the working masses. This event is commemorated at a moment when the racist regime is increasing the repression of the patriots and the threats and attacks against the independent countries in the region with the aim of destabilizing them politically and economically, thus making them vulnerable to the infiltration of neocolonialism.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people, however, reiterate their total solidarity with the South African people led by the ANC in their struggle for national liberation waged against the apartheid regime.

High and fraternal consideration.

[Signed] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations.

Yugoslav Defense Secretary Arrives 7 Jan

MB081008 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Branko Mamula, the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, began an official visit to Angola yesterday. He was received at Luanda airport by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, minister of defense.

Branko Mamula said that his visit is the result of previous consultations on different types of cooperation between the heads of state of the two countries. During his stay in Angola, which is expected to last 5 days, Mamula will be discussing the future development of bilateral cooperation with Angolan defense officials. His schedule also includes laying a wreath at the grave of the late president, Agostinho Neto, and visits to military units.

ANGOP, XINHUA Sign Exchange Agreement

MB081441 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] ANGOP and the Chinese press agency XINHUA will exchange information and other news materiel in the context of an agreement recently signed between the two press agencies in Beijing, PRC.

The agreement, valid for an initial period of 2 years, also provides for an exchange of photographers using the telephoto system. Under the agreement, Angola and China will exchange press agency representatives for training and an exchange of experience. This agreement comes within the framework of the current relations of cooperation between Angola and China in the field of information.

19 UNITA Members Killed in 4th Military Region

MB081352 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A total of 19 UNITA armed bandits were killed by the FAPLA forces stationed in the 4th military region between 1 and

5 January. The FAPLA forces freed 56 people who lived under the yoke of the armed bandits in the area of Bailundo, Huambo Province, in their first action this year. As a result of this action, 40 UNITA members surrendered to the authorities.

According to a statement by Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos, commander of the 4th region military council, approximately 500 UNITA bandits were killed in that region during 1985.

BOTSWANA

DAILY GAZETTE Comments on RSA 'Ultimatum'

MB081107 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1102 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Gaborone, Jan 8, SAPA — South Africa's ultimatum over an alleged guerrilla presence in Botswana was a harsh reminder that Botswana stood on the thin end of the wedge in its relationship with South Africa, the Botswana newspaper *DAILY GAZETTE* in a commentary said today.

"This relationship has steadily deteriorated since the raid on Gaborone on June 14 last year. The ties have since sunk to a dangerous low after South Africa's threat to strike across our common border in pursuit of what Pretoria says are guerrillas responsible for a landmine blast which killed two whites near the border last Saturday.

"The Botswana Government has since reiterated its position that it does not allow its territory to be used by guerrillas fighting to end white rule in South Africa.

"The Botswana Government has also denied South African claims that Botswana troops were collaborating with guerrillas. Anybody who may have crossed to the country's border could only have done so illegally and without the Botswana Government's knowledge, it was stated yesterday.

"In the mood Pretoria is in currently, and given the volatile situation facing South Africa, it seems the South Africans are not taking Botswana's assurances as genuine. This is why we find the ultimatum from Pretoria extremely worrying," the *DAILY GAZETTE* said.

LESOTHO

RSA Border Action Said To Violate Customs Union

MB082003 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1905 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 8, SAPA — The Lesotho Government has accused South Africa of violating southern African customs union codes, saying the South Africans were placing restrictions on Lesotho citizens. An implication of the restrictions was the threatening of a fresh food supply to the land-locked area, SABC Radio news reports.

Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland make up the customs union, a code of which makes provision for a free flow of goods between the four countries. But there is a clause which allows individual countries to impose restrictions if their security is being jeopardised, the radio said.

Restrictions imposed by South Africa since January 1 will result in a shortage of fruit, vegetables and other food if they are not relaxed soon, Lesotho's Government, quoted by the SABC, said.

Traders in the border towns of Natal Province, especially in Underberg, said they had been hit hard by the controls and trade with Lesotho citizens had "reduced to a trickle."

Travellers quoted by the radio reported long queues of cars at the border posts where South African officials are barring most Lesotho citizens — migrant mine labourers are an exception — from entering the republic.

MALAWI

Botswana, Italian Envoys Arrive on Visit

MB071910 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The Botswana high commissioner to Malawi, Mr Edward Rasebotsa, arrived in the country today for talks with Malawi Government officials on matters of mutual interest between the two countries. Mr Rasebotsa told the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation on arrival in Lilongwe that the talks will mainly center on training exchange programs. The Botswana envoy is based in Lusaka, Zambia.

Also arriving today was the Italian ambassador-designate to Malawi, Mr Jofate (Ecollo), who during his week-long visit will present letters of credence to his excellency the life president. Mr (Ecollo), who is also based in the Zambian capital, said the Italian Government salutes Malawi for the high achievement she has made in the field of agriculture since independence. He attributed this success to the hard-working spirit of Malawians.

MAURITIUS

Ministers Resign 'For Principle's Sake'

AB071825 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Port Louis, 7 Jan (AFP) — The four ministers who resigned on Monday morning from the Mauritian Government declared on Tuesday that their decision was made "for principle's sake" and was not necessarily linked to the recent affair of drug-trafficking which resulted in the arrest of four Mauritian members of parliament in Amsterdam.

The four ministers who resigned, Anyl Gayan (foreign affairs), Chedumbarum Pillay (industry), Kader Bhayat (trade and shipping), and Kailash Purryag (health), also expressed their opposition to the organization of early elections, because of the tense atmosphere which, according to them, is currently reigning in Mauritius following the arrest of four members of parliament who belong to the government alliance in power.

They called for the resumption of the assembly session on 19 March in accordance with the initial timetable.

Veerasamy Ringadoo Named Governor General

AB071752 Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] On Monday Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo was officially named the governor general of Mauritius, thus succeeding Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who died last 15 December. The governor general of Mauritius is the representative of Queen Elizabeth of England, head of state.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, 65 years old, was minister of finance from 1968 (year of Mauritian independence to 1982. He later participated actively in the 1983 election campaign at the side of the current prime minister, Aneerod Jugnauth, and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, with whom he took part in the independence struggle.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Cites Government Troop Losses in December

AU081141 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 8 (AFP) — Mozambican rebels today said they had killed 273 troops including 61 from Zimbabwe and 53 from Tanzania in fighting during the second half of December in Mozambique.

In a statement received here, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement also said its forces had killed four East German nationals in an attack on a military convoy in the northern province of Niassa. The statement did not say what the East Germans were doing with the convoy.

Zimbabwe and Tanzania have both sent troops to help Mozambican forces in counter-insurgency operations against the MNR, which South Africa has openly admitted providing with arms an other supplies.

The anti-insurgency drive has focused primarily on the center of the country, where a key communications corridor links Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira.

The MNR statement said rebel forces had also shot down a Zimbabwean Army helicopter near Beira.

It added that guerrillas had occupied the town of Bela Vista, 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the capital Maputo, and Catur in the north as well as four Army barracks in the center and south of the country.

There was no independent confirmation of the MNR claims.

The rebel movement said its losses during the same two week period ending December 31 were 25 dead, 43 wounded and three missing in action.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Activities of U.S. Congressional Delegation

P.W. Botha Comments

MB081633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the introduction of sanctions against a well-developed country like South Africa is the wrong approach. President Botha was speaking at the Wilderness near George after his meeting this morning with six visiting members of the U.S. Congress. Mr Botha said no further threats of sanctions were made during the morning's discussions.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, described the talks as constructive. He said the state president touched on a wide range of subjects during the discussions.

P.W. Botha Criticizes Sanctions

MB081904 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The state president has hit at the United States for applying sanctions against South Africa. He did so after a meeting with visiting American congressmen at the Wilderness, near George, today. This report from Marius Kleynhans:

[Begin video] [Kleynhans] Mr Botha told pressmen after his meeting that started just after 1000 this morning that sanctions were touched on in a wide-ranging discussion. President Botha said it was a bad, miserable attitude of the United States to apply sanctions against one of the best developing countries in the world. The American congressional group, led by Congressman Gray, flew in from Pretoria this morning and a session with Mr Botha at a hotel near the president's holiday home in Wilderness lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hour. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, also attended the meeting. Before a short press statement by the visitors, they also had a working lunch with Mr Pik Botha and his cabinet colleague, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

[Gray] In a word, I must say that the message we conveyed to the president was that the United States of America and the public, we feel, in our country, will not continue to support apartheid.

[Pik Botha] As far as the meeting with state president is concerned, my impression was that it was a very constructive meeting and the president covered a wide field of all important subjects affecting this country at the present moment, answering questions that were put to him in a very friendly way by the chairman, Chairman Gray, and Congressman Fauntroy, and my impression was despite differences which do exist that a rapport grew between the president and those two gentlemen. [end video]

No Major Reforms Expected

MB081749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] George, Jan 8, SAPA — The visiting U.S. delegation had not been given much hope for major reforms of apartheid at their 105-minute meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha today, delegation leader Mr William Gray said afterwards. The six-man delegation flew into George this morning for their meeting with Mr Botha at the Wilderness Hotel, less than a kilometre from his Wilderness holiday home, Die Anker.

Also present at the meeting were the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who met the delegation in Pretoria yesterday, and the minister of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Mr Gray, a Democrat and champion of sanctions against South Africa, said six reform proposals had been put to the state president, covering the abolition of laws restricting the movement of blacks, equal education for all races and an end to the forced removal of blacks. The meeting was followed by a press conference at which the Americans spoke freely about their discussions during the series of meetings held since their arrival.

Mr Gray said many issues had been raised in their discussions yesterday with Mr Pik Botha and with Mr P.W. Botha today.

The question of the reopening of black schools, the Group Areas Act and the "relocation (of blacks) process" had featured prominently.

He said they had also raised the repeal of the sex laws and discussed steps which indicated a movement away from apartheid but "we were not given much to hope for major reforms of the apartheid system."

His group had conveyed the message that the United States would not continue to support the apartheid system. In turn they were told to expect certain reform action during t' coming parliamentary session, "but we were given no specifics to what they may be."

The delgation had also requested the release of Nelson Mandela but were told that this was "not a possibility."

Another member of the group, Mr William Kostmayer, said he felt "bitterly disappointed" in the meeting and had found Mr Botha unresponsive.

No official statement was issued by the state president or other government officials who attended the meeting.

Congressmen 'Disappointed'

MB081618 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The U.S. Congress group presently visiting South Africa is reported to have handed the state president a list of proposals on apartheid reform. However, they say there is little hope that any major changes are likely in the near future. The list includes the abolition of laws restricting the movements of blacks, a removal of restrictions on the media, an end to racial segregation in residential areas, and a halt to forced removals.

The Americans are said to have been bitterly disappointed with their meeting with Mr Botha. The talks are said to have deteriorated into a war of words. They said Botha sharply criticized the American policy of sanctions against South Africa, and called one of the congressmen a white liberal. The American is said to have countered that Mr Botha is a white reactionary.

Meet With Buthelezi

MB090744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 9, SAPA — The visiting American Congressional delegation this morning held two hours of talks with the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, at their Cape Town hotel.

At a brief press conference afterwards, the leader of the congressmen, Mr William Gray, said chief Buthelezi had been "very candid with us." Mr Gray said he was impressed by the chief minister's opposition to apartheid and by his continuing call for negotiation.

This call had come as a suprise to the delegation as they had gathered from their meetings with South African Government officials that there were in fact continuing negotiations with Chief Buthelezi.

Mr Gray said the talks had been "very productive and very helpful in our fact-finding mission."

Chief Buthelezi said he "always appreciated the depth of concern" shown by the congressmen. He said there was "no negotiation in this country." When it was announced that the president's council would be expanded to include blacks, he had refused to participate.

"I called for a clear statement of intent. Mr Botha has stated that he will not make such a declaration."

The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, arrived at the hotel shortly before Chief Buthelezi left. Dr Boesak is scheduled to hold talks lasting 1-1/2 hours with the congressmen this morning, and will conduct the visitors on a tour of the Cape Flats afterwards.

Buthelezi Comments Reported

MB090831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 9 Jan 86

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 9, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today told the visiting American congressional delegation that there was "no need to support the politics of violence, which will in the end annihilate

democracy" in South Africa. He said in a meeting in a Cape Town hotel, that there was insuffient recognition in the international community that demands for change were as deep-rooted as they are.

"There is insufficient recognition that South Africa is now on the move and that we are capable of keeping it that way."

He appealed to Western governments "not to support things in our society which they would not tolerate in their own."

"Do not alienate South Africa from the positive influences which are being brought to bear on the South African Government."

Chief Buthelezi said these governments should demand change, the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of organisations and people "and above all, in every possible respect, support humanitarian projects in South Africa."

The upward mobility of black South Africans created "driving forces of change."

It was foolhardy in the extreme for black forces of liberation to attempt to cripple the economy and make the country ungovernable.

"History teaches me that countries made ungovernable remain ungovernable for a considerable period of time thereafter."

Unless millions of black South Africans were rapidly integrated into a vigorously expanding economic growth pattern, the fruits of political victory for the masses would have a bitter taste.

The South African economy had made blacks and whites totally interdependent and the real challenge was to translate this economic interdependence into political interdependence. This was the stumbling block that the state president seemed incapable of surmounting.

"He is but one man and history will force him to give way to another if he does not succeed. South African history does not rest on the personality of Mr P.W. Botha nor does it rest on the National Party caucus. History is moulded by forces beyond party political control."

Chief Buthelezi said there were some who were appealing to the international community to "tip the black South African political scales in one way or another."

"Let that be the prerogative of the people of South Africa," he said. "It is ordinary South Africans here on the ground in this country who ultimately will bring about the eradication of apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi said these were the sentiments of members of his Inkatha, which he described as "the largest black political organisation ever to have emerged in the history of this country."

To Attend Boesak Service

MB081726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 8, SAPA — Two members of the United States Congressional pressure group visiting south Africa will take part in a prayer service led by Dr Allan Boesak in Bellville tomorrow night. The are the Rev Bill Gray and the Rev Walter Fauntroy, both Baptist ministers and vociferous critics of apartheid.

Dr Boesak's secretary, Mrs Thelma Sacco, said today Mr Gray and Mr Fauntroy would join Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed churches [WARC], and the Rev Shun Govender of the Beleidende Kring [Governing Council, of the WARC] for the service.

Mrs Mandela Asks Court To Lift Restrictions

MB081302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — The urgent application by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, to have restrictions under her banning order declared unreasonable began today in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mrs Mandela, accompanied by her two daughters, Zinzi and Zenani, was met at the entrance of the court by crowds of supporters, some wearing "release Mandela" T-shirts, and local and foreign newsmen.

Counsel for Mrs Mandela, Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC [Senior Counsel], QC, told Mr Justice L.J. le Grange his first attack was on the reasons for the notice issued by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on December 21 last year, prohibiting Mrs Mandela from entering the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Mr Kentridge said that in terms of the notice issued to Mrs Mandela, she had been given a period of 14 days to make representations in writing to the minister relating to the prohibition and the circumstances of the case.

He added that this right was limited unless she knew what the allegations were against her.

"If the minister considers that it is of public interest not to do so, (reveal the allegations) then he does not have to do so, but otherwise he must give the reasons and information which induced the prohibition," he said.

He told the packed court that as yet the minister had failed to reveal the allegations and "it is an order of fairness for the other side to be heard in all civilised legal systems."

The hearing continues.

Further Details

MB081553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — Defence counsel for Mrs Winnie Mandela today submitted in the Rand Supreme Court that the prohibition order which banned her from entering Roodepoort and Johannesburg took immediate effect and therefore was "inhumane" and "grossly unreasonable."

Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, told the court the banning order was invalid, because:

— Mrs Mandela was entitled to a period of 14 days in which she could make representations to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, relating to the prohibition and the circumstances of the case. However, no reasons for the prohibition were submitted by the minister and "Mrs Mandela's right was limited unless she knew what the allegations were against her."

— The order was issued on December 21, 1985, and took immediate effect. It was unreasonable and violated natural justice to order Mrs Mandela to get out of her own home "where she had lived openly since August 1985" and "it was completely inhumane" that she was not given enough time to make alternative arrangements.

Mr Kentridge described the forceful removal by authorities of Mrs Mandela from her Soweto home late last year as "unreasonableness ... so gross as to amount to inhumaness."

He added that Mrs Mandela had been allowed to stay in Soweto prior to the banning order with both the minister and the police's knowledge. The reason being that her house in Brandfort had been razed by arsonists and was unihabitable.

He added that he could not understand why the minister banned Mrs Mandela from Roodepoort and Johannesburg and allowed her to roam elsewhere freely. "If a person wants to promote subversive activities they can do so in any other place. There must be some special reasons why he picked out these two places."

Mr Kentridge further suggested that if certain information relating to the banning order was privileged and detrimental to public interest, then at least the minister could have said so and revealed only the necessary information.

Mr Kentridge, after a lengthy debate with Mr Justice L.J. le Grange, asked that the respondent, the minister of law and order pay the costs for defence counsel. The hearing continues tomorrow.

Friend of Winnie Mandela Reportedly Detained

MB090540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0534 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Jan 9, SAPA — Sister Bernard Mcube, president of the Federation of Transvaal Women and friend of Mrs Winnie Mandela, was allegedly detained at about 7 pm last night at Kagiso near Krugersdorp.

A spokesman for the Kagiso Consumer Boycott Committee said Sister Mcube and a "Sister Christine" were detained at about 7 pm last night when police dispersed two mass meetings in the township. A police spokesman this morning said the SAP were not yet able to confirm the alleged detentions.

The spokesman said the detentions came in the wake of the burning of a furniture store and vehicles and the petrol bombing of a police van in the township yesterday. He said a clampdown on the boycott committee was expected and denied that boycott "activists" were responsible for the unrest. He alleged that the attacks were the work of "agents provocateurs".

'Row' Brewing With Netherlands Over RSA Envoy's Letter

MB081145 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A row is brewing between South Africa and the Netherlands at a time when relations between the two countries are at a low ebb because of the Klaas de Jonge affair. Questions have been asked in parliament and in The Hague about a letter circulated by the South African ambassador, Mr David Louw.

The Dutch Government says the wording is not in accordance with accepted international diplomatic practice. Stephen Vlay report from Amsterdam.

[Vlay] The South African ambassador said when he took up office in the Netherlands in 1984 that it would be a difficult job, and many of his diplomatic colleagues, although not necessarily aggreeing with the policies of his country, have admired the courage of Mr Louw. Since taking up office he has made a number of television appearances, sometimes answering extremely difficult questions put to him by interviewers, and in late November the letter was sent out, the subject of the present controversy, to all Dutch politicians, government officials, and journalists. The Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, has summoned Mr Louw for a meeting over his recent comments.

Along with many other ambassadors to the Netherlands, Mr Louw has this morning been attending an official reception in Amsterdam put on by Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus in the Royal Palace. Because of this he is not able to make any comment until perhaps later today.

Trade With Finland Almost at Standstill

MB080630 Umtata Capital Radio in English 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Trade between Finland and South Africa has almost ground to a standstill. The Finish Customs Board says the trade has fallen off since Finnish transport workers began a boycott of South African goods in October.

Trade figures show it dropped from 19 million rand worth of trade in October to less than 2 million in November.

Gencor Bophuthatswana Mines Reported 'Peaceful'

MB081001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — The situation at all four Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] mines and mineral processes in Bophuthatswana where 20,000 workers were dismissed earlier this week following a strike last week is peaceful, according to a Gencor statement.

"No person has been seriously injured by either security personnel or striking workers. Teargas and rubber bullets were used to disperse a crowd of people, but there were no serious injuries," the statement released by Gencor's public relations department this morning said.

The Bafokeng north mine and mineral processes had a "good turn-out to work today."

About 3,000 workers are, however, apparently undecided whether or not to return to work.

The statement said there are evidence of some attempts to prevent workers returning, but this "does not appear to be having much effect."

At the three mines where 20,000 workers were dismissed this week, about half of the labour force had been paid off and most transported home at Wildebeestfontein north and south while about a third had been discharged at Bafokeng south.

NUM Alleges Injuries

MB081125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — Twenty-seven workers had been hit by rubber bullets during dismissals at Gencor's [General Mining Union Corporation] Wildebeest North platinum mine in Bophuthatswana and 26 of the injured had been admitted to hospital, a spokeswoman for the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said today.

Earlier today, Gencor denied reports that there had been serious injuries after mines security personnel used teargas and rubber bullets "to disperse a crowd of people". The NUM spokeswoman also said 48 miners had been arrested by mine security personnel and had been handed over to the Bophuthatswana police.

The miners are to appear in the Phokeng magistrates court today, although it was not clear what charges they would face.

Commentary Discusses Dismissal

MB080522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "Worker Militancy"]

[Text] That a long process of education still lies ahead in the establishment of a stable and progressive workers corps in South Africa is the inescapable message from the events at the Impala mines this week. The state and employers, as well as workers organisations, have an important part to play in the process, although in the end it will probably be force of economic circumstances that will prove decisive.

The mass dismissal of workers at Impala's Platinum Mines in Bophuthatswana was caused by an illegal strike, the precise reasons of which are obscure. Grievances listed during talks between management and workers representatives were numerous and wide-ranging, and attempts to settle down to serious discussions about them proved fruitless.

Workers militancy in South Africa has emerged strongly in the past decade, reflecting the ever-larger numbers of Third World people who have been drawn into modern economic life since the Second World War. Usually the militancy is characterised by the setting of far-reaching demands, a refusal to negotiate and a readiness to go on strike in the belief that employers will have no alternative but to give in.

The result, as often as not, especially in these recessionary times, has been harmful rather than beneficial to the workers themselves.

It was probably to be expected that, with such a massive inflow of newcomers in little more than a generation, inexperience and ignorance of an economy altogether different from the traditional system would breed serious misconceptions.

Not understanding the need for business to operate on tight cost margins or go to the wall in a free market system, there would be those who would in due course make increasingly extravagant demands. Equally misunderstanding the principle of allocating financial resources according to the scarcity of means of production — including qualified personnel — they would be expected to regard themselves as exploited, and turn more readily to militant methods for achieving their demands.

Inevitably some would overreach themselves. Demands would be made that could not be met without jeopardising the continued profitability of the business, and negotiations would be rejected. In the worst cases there could be only one outcome, sudden and traumatic: a mass dismissal.

In such a situation the company concerned may well have had no alternative, but for the economy as a whole, and for all South Africans, it is yet another danger signal. Irreconcilable worker militancy is not only self-destructive: the more it flourishes the more it saps the vitality of the national economy.

Worse still, the misconceptions and hostile attitudes that give rise to the phenomenon provide fertile soil for the growth of an ideology that would replace individual enterprise and freedom with the controls and prescriptions of the authoritarian state.

Certainly the harsh lessons of personal experience will in time provide a partial corrective. But for the process to yield positive, lasting benefits will require a serious educational commitment from the state, genuine concern among employers for their lowly skilled workers and a truly enlightened trade union movement.

Buthelezi Threatens To Enter Into Labor Relations
MB080942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Richards Bay, Jan 8, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has threatened to launch his million-strong Inktha movement into the field of labour relations to counter "insults and denigration" from the new Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] and other organisations.

"Workers and Inkatha will not stand by with idle hands while they are insulted by COSATU or any other trade union organisation or trade union," the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said during a visit to a paper mill in Richards Bay.

"We will not stand by twiddling our thumbs when the ANC mission in exile and the United Democratic Front move in to usurp the function of those trade unions which are so deeply valued in all Western industrial societies,"

He said Inkatha was faced with a situation in which cross-cutting membership between it and COSATU could become very problematic, and warned that the Inkatha "black liberation movement" would, if necessary, enter the field of labour relations.

Trade unions that put politics before employee's rights would prey on the benefits of workers and contribute to the destitution of those who have no viable unions to fight for their rights.

Workers should recognise that trade unions had a union job to perform which was of vital interest, not only to workers, but to the country as whole, the chief minister said.

Buthelezi Addresses Management-Worker Problems
MB080955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0659 GMT 8 Jan 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the chief ministers office, Ulundi]

[Text] Richards Bay, Wednesday — Political and economic deterioration would continue unless management and workers and blacks and whites acted together to free South Africans from the bondages of racial fears and domination, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

He told leaders of big business that the need for their participation in the struggle for liberation was unprecedented.

And he called on them to tell the state president, as a matter of great urgency, that this programme of reforms must be speeded up and made far more all-embracing.

During a visit to the giant Mondi paper mill, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said he spoke for millions of black people when he rejected disinvestment as a liberation strategy.

But he warned employers that the less benefits they provided for workers, the less incentive there would be for the millions of black people who supported non-violent solutions to South Africa's problems, and the more easily they would fall prey to the false propaganda that free enterprise was an evil force which underpinned apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said that he and Dr Fritz Leutwiller (the international financier charged with rescheduling South Africa's debts), whom he had met and would soon meet again, were agreed that country's debts were not simply a banking but an "intensely political" matter. Mismanagement of the economy had been magnified catastrophically by the political ineptitude of the National Party. There could be no recovery in this area without meaningful reform.

"If I call on workers here to be astute and responsible in their dealings with management, I call on management to reciprocate that responsibility," he said. "Do not waste the little time left to South Africa to embark on programmes of really meaningful reform." The raging battle for minds now taking place was one in which workers were being persuaded that the total destruction of the whole economic system was necessary. Management had to recognise that, it was in human nature to be prepared to suffer today for tomorrow's benefits.

Chief Buthelezi said Richards Bay belonged to blacks as much as to whites and he was grateful that Mondi has located its vast undertaking "in our midst." There was nothing in South Africa to which its black people did not lay their rightful claim. He had told his people repeatedly that the things they needed would not fall like manna but had to be striven for. The fact that 530 blacks were employed by Mondi meant not only wages for them but new hope for their kith and kin. There was hardly one black employee here who did not have relatives living in intolerable poverty.

"Every black employee here knows the value of having a job," he said. "That is why the vast majority of blacks are simply not heeding the call to burn, loot and destroy and to reduce our country to chaos." Workers did not have to destroy the geese that laid golden eggs because their share was so pitifully small. They had to succeed in getting their just share of the wealth which places like Mondi created. Management could not run plants like this without them. Workers could gain strength from the realisation of their indispensability, but they had to realise that the success of such industries depended essentially on a partnership between management and worker in which both found the other necessary.

Former Police 'Undercover Spy' Comments on ANC
MB070810 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Studio interview with former security policeman Craig Williamson by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Landman] One of South Africa's master spies, Major Craig Williamson, has left the service of the South African police. Maj Williamson has decided to enter the private sector as a businessman after 18 years as a policeman. During his time in the service he worked, inter alia, as a student leader in the ANC, and acted as an undercover spy in the role of assistant director of an international fund which provided money for ANC and

PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] projects. Good evening and welcome to the studio, Mr Williamson.

[Williamson] Thank you very much.

[Landman] For some time there have been rumors that you wanted to quit the police force because there were misunderstandings between those who want to solve the problems of our country through negotiation and those who prefer to use an iron fist. Is that true?

[Williamson] No, that is totally untrue. I only found out about that when I read that particular newspaper report. There was no truth in it.

[Landman] It may have been the first time you heard those words, but were you aware of such a split in the police?

[Williamson] No, Ruda. As you know, the police are one of the arms of the services, and an individual in the civil service is not a policymaker. He merely carries out policy, which is determined in parliament. So there are no people, in the police or any other department of government, who attempt to carry out their own policies.

[Landman] For the past 11 years, you have been intensively involved with the ANC. Now, even this morning, General Malan said that the landmines are fresh evidence that one cannot negotiate with the NAC. Do you agree?

[Williamson] I agree wholeheartedly. No one, no country, can afford to negotiate with a terrorist orgnization. That is one of the principles of antiterrorist policy and has been developed over the years, academically, about terrorist organizations. We can also learn from the experience of other countries, like the Israelis who have to contend iwth the PLO, and even the British, who have the IRA to deal with.

[Landman] But can one see the ANC as a single, monolithic organizations? Recently there have been many reports that there are younger cadres who want to concentrate much more on violent means, but that the older leadership is keeping this in check.

[Williamson] Quite right. There are various factions within the ANC. There are two main factions. But to believe that the ANC is split among the older, more moderate leaders and younger, more radical people, is wrong. The younger, radical elements are controlled by the South African Communist Party [SACP]. That is because most of the young cadres leave this country and go directly to ANC camps for military training. The military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], is also controlled by the SACP.

[Landman] And how strong are the links between the SACP and Moscow?

[Williamson] It is, perhaps, the party most loyal to Moscow of all the communist partics in the world. That is the radical faction in the ANC, the SACP faction, both young an old.

[Landman] And who, would you say, is getting the upper hand?

[Williamson] There is no doubt that the SACP is controlling the ANC. It controls policy, and these people are not in anyway interested in dialogue with the South African Government, except for dialogue that would lead to the total handing over of power by the government to the ANC.

[Landman] In your opinion, to what extent are the events that are happening here internally controlled by the ANC?

[Williamson] Well, it depends on what you mean. If you are referring to the unrest in our black residential areas, I can tell you they have no control at all over it. They are opportunistic. They use the happenings in the black residential areas. But if you are referring to specific acts of terrorism, they have a greater degree of control in these. These people are sent here by those in Lusaka with specific instructions to carry out specific acts of terror.

[Landman] What kind of support does the ANC have in South Africa?

[Williamson] Among the black population, there are certainly many people who support some of the principles of the ANC, those spelled out in the so-called Freedom Charter. But where the ANC has no support is in the fact that the majority of our population, black and white, are opposed to the ANC's methods, those of using violence. So, when one refers to the ANC's policy of violence, I do not believe they have any significant support in this country.

[Landman] There have also been reports that the ANC is going to concentrate on so-called soft civilian targets, but once again, the leadership has denied this. What are the facts?

[Williamson] The truth is that in June, 1985, during the so-called Kabwe conference in Lusaka [as heard], it was decided that the distinction between hard and so-called soft targets was to be reduced. This does not mean that at the conference the ANC decided to go all out, exclusively, for civilian targets. It means that to the ANC, anyone who supports the South African system, the socioeconomic and political system, would be an acceptable target. This includes farmers along the border, because they see these people as an important part of our defense system.

[Landman] And what is the current role of the PAC in South Africa?

[Williamson] The PAC still has a role, but, of course, a much smaller role than that of the ANC. Over the past few years, certain PAC supporters have been arrested, and there are some court cases in progress involving the PAC. But they do not have the infrastructure abroad that the ANC has, and therefore it is more difficult for them to operate inside this country.

[Landman] Thank you, Mr Williamson. What are your personal plans for the future?

[Williamson] I am going to be involved in two particular projects, one of them an investment company. In the other, I will be acting

as consultant to multinational companies in the area of political risk analysis.

[Landman] Thank you for giving us some of your time this evening.

[Williamson] Thank you.

ANC Pledges To Step Up 'Armed Struggle' in 1986

MB082035 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC has signaled its intention to step up its armed struggle substantially this year. The ANC's undertaking has come from top level sources in the outlawed organization following several ANC guerrilla actions in recent weeks which have claimed the lives of several white South Africans. Howard Barrell reports:

[Barrell] The ANC has declared 1986 the year of the people's army; Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC military wing, the Spear of the Nation]. The announcement was made today in a lengthy statement by the ANC National Executive Committee on the occassion of the ANC's 74th anniversary. The ANC has also pinned a new slogan to its last, according to ANC chief spokesman, Tom Sabina. It is: Every patriot a combatant, every combatant a patriot. There have been clear signs in recent months that the ANC is above all working to massively step up its armed struggle and to involve as wide as spread of people as possible in armed activity.

Limpet Mine Damages Pretoria Substation

MB080947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The police have confirmed that an explosion caused by a limpet mine occurred at a substation in Weavin Park, Pretoria at about 0300 today. According to a police spokesman, a transformer was damaged by the explosion and a fire caused by the explosion was extinguished. No one was injured and police are investigating. It has been established that a mini-limpet mine was used. The substation is next to the police headquarters building as well as the SABC building in Pretoria.

DET Official Gives Details of School Attendance

MB081610 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — Despite an almost-total stayaway at black secondary schools in the Eastern Cape and Cape Town, the Department of Education and Training [DET] was "fairly confident" that more than 50 per cent of pupils had returned to school thoughout the country today, a DET spokesman said.

Only isolated groups of pupils enrolled at secondary schools at Soweto and Alexandria, with a 30-60 per cent turnout in Durban, according to Mr Peter Mundell of the DET's head office in Pretoria. However, a better picture would emerge within the next three to four days — the time it usually took for pupils to enroll, he said.

"The department is pleased with the fact that enrollment, with the exception of a number of areas, is proceeding according to expectations," Mr Mundell told SAPA.

"However, it must be emphasised that a general picture cannot possibly emerge before three to four days."

Attendance in rural areas had "far exceeded" the DET's expectations, but the most disappointing turnout had been from the urban areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria, the Eastern and Western Cape and "to a lesser extent, Durban," he said.

"Most secondary schools in the bigger centres of the Eastern Cape had absolutely no attendance. Primary schools in the region also reported 20-60 per cent turnout, which is very encouraging," he said.

There were no "very specific figures" for the Western Cape. In Cape Town no secondary pupils had turned up and primary school attendance varied from 20-60 per cent.

"Our information has been that the turnout at schools in Pretoria's three townships has generally been not satisfactory — below expectation," Mr Mundell said, adding that he had no specific figures.

"At secondary school level in Durban, the attendance has been 30 to 60 per cent, although it has been raining quite heavily and parents have had to travel long distances to take their children to school. However, the general Natal percentage has been quite good, with 60 per cent plus attendance (at primary and secondary schools) by 10 am," Mr Mundell said.

Attendance in the Free State was normal, but there had been a "surprising development" with some smaller schools faced with more enrollments than they could accommodate. Some schools are already very overcrowded."

"Soweto's primary school enrollment started very well this morning — 20-40 per cent up to 10 am.

"At secondary schools only isolated groups of pupils turned up, and those who did were scared and tense, very unsure of themselves," Mr Mundell said.

At Alexandria, primary school attendance was at least as good as Soweto's, but there had been a "complication" at the township's secondary schools.

"Groups of youths, apparently from Soweto, reportedly arrived at the schools, adding to the tension in the area," Mr Mundell said.

In the northern Transvaal region, there was a "very marked upswing" in enrollment at both primary and secondary schools, especially in the rural areas.

In the Orange-Vaal area, attendance was normal and the DET was "very pleased with the turnout."

He said turnout in the Highveld region, which included the East Rand, was "as expected," although he had no definite figures.

"We were pleased with such a good first-day turnout, except in Witbank and to a lesser extent, Standerton," Mr Mundell said.

20-30 Percent Cape Enrollment

MB081704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 8, SAPA — Early indications were that between 20 and 30 percent of pupils enrolled for 1986 at black schools in the Cape today.

But the regional director of the Department of Education and Training [DET] Mr Bill Staude, emphasised that an accurate picture has yet to emerge. He said that as far as secondary schools were concerned pupils were arriving to enroll and then leaving, with the intention of returning on January 28.

The delayed return date was agreed at the national education conference attended by delegates from more than 161 organisations in Johannesburg recently and has since been taken up on a region basis.

Mr Staude said enrollment at lower-primary schools was "encouraging" but "minimal" at higher-primary schools.

"At secondary schools some pupils are enrolling, but with the intention of starting school on January 28," he said.

He said he was not yet in a position to give figures for specific areas or individual schools and could not give a figure for the total number of black pupils in the Cape.

Official Praises Students' Return

MB081152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8, SAPA — The Johannesburg region's director of the Department of Education and Training [DET], Mr Gunther Merbold, has praised black pupils who registered today despite the call to postpone the return to school to January 28.

Mr Merbold said he and the staff of DET "appreciate the fact that many children have already registered on time and hope that registration will continue at an increasing rate. I wish to thank the parents and teaching staff who spared no effort to make early registration possible to ensure a successful academic year for their children."

A spokesman for the DET's head office in Pretoria, Mr Job Schoeman, said early this afternoon it was "too early" to guage attendance at DET schools because he had not yet received any detailed reports from regional representatives.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

8 Jan Evening Report

MB081743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 8, SAPA — Following is police unrest situation report to 7 pm:

On the West Rand a white employee of the East Rand Development Board was admitted to the Paardekraal Hospital this morning after a stonethrowing incident at Kagiso near Krugersdorp.

In the western Transvaal at Khudsong near Oberholzer a private vehicle was attacked by stonethrowers and thereafter set alight. The driver of the vehicle fired on his attackers and a black male under 18 was fatally wounded. In another incident the driver of a private vehicle arrested two black males over 18 after his vehicle was attacked by stonethrowers.

At Jouberton near Klerksdorp a black male over 18 was arrested after a private vehicle was set alight.

In the Eastern Cape at Tinius near Fort Beaufort a petrol bomb was thrown at a truck and in Langa near Uitenhage a white man was slightly injured after a stonethrowing attack on his vehicle.

In the eastern Transvaal at Bethal two black males under 18 were arrested for public violence when stones were thrown at a police vehicle.

At Sibogelo near Dundee in Natal 10 black females over 18 and five under 18 were arrested for public violence after police vehicles were stoned.

9 Jan Morning Report

MB090702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0657 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest report from the public relations division of the SAP, Pretoria:

The following incidents were reported overnight:

At Bekkersdal, a black residential area near Westonaria, a bus was extensively damaged by stonethrowers. At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, a bus was destroyed by arsonists. In the black residential area near Queenstown, a delivery vehicle was gutted. In Soweto, a private vehicle was set alight with petrol and extensively damaged.

At Dukathole, a black residential area near Aliwal North, a youth was arrested for shooting at an SAP member with a slingshot. Near Fochville in Western Transvaal, a black school was damaged by arsonists. At Chesterville near Pinetown, two shots were fired at a private home by an unknown person. No one was injured and the house was slightly damaged.

At Kutsong, near Oberholzer (W TVL) [Western Transvaal], the development board offices were stoned by a mob of blacks. Police dispersed the mob with pistol fire, fatally wounding one man. In the same area police arrested six men for placing barricades in a road.

At Phahameng, near Bloemfontein, a private home in the black residential area was damaged by a petrol bomb. At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists, concluded the report.

KwaZulu Fighting Continues

MB081651 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Police in Natal are reported to have picked up a number of people believed to have been involved in faction fights in KwaZulu at the weekend. Carmel Rickard has the story.

[Rickard] Twenty members of the (Imbasa) clan have been arrested by KwaZulu police following a faction fight on Sunday which left six dead. Colonel (Andre van Erinkhuyzen) told me that about 100 members of the KwaZulu police force were used yesterday in a massive follow-up operation. A helicopter had also been used to track people involved in the fighting, and had flown over the mountains at Okhukhu, the remote part of Mahlabatini where the fighting broke out. Col (van Erinkhuyzen) said there were no immediate plans for further searches, but the area was being kept under surveillance.

Hand grenades were discovered on two men arrested immediately after the battle on Sunday, but he said no further weapons had been found on any of those arrested yesterday.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB090743 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Effects of Strike

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 January reports that the firing of 20,000 miners from General Mining Union Corporation's (Gencor) Impala Platinum Mines "is likely to have serious financial repercussions for between 80,000 and 150,000 people, as well as the company" GENCOR is believed to have lost at least R15 million. If it refuses to rehire the workers, it will have to train new ones, which will effect production for months. It is estimated that at least 80,000 dependents of these workers will be effected and 150,000 could be if extended families are taken into consideration.

National Students Day

The Azanian Students' Organization (AZASO) has asked that 16 June be declared national students day for the students who died in the 1976 uprising, the paper reports on page 3. This was decided at AZASO's fifth annual council meeting. The students also resolved to mark the 10th anniversary of the uprising "by intensifying the struggle against 'gutter education.' "

Johannesburg Boycott

On page 6, the paper reports that the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce says that it is difficult to judge the effect of the black consumer boycott because some members were reluctant to provide information. " 'There seems to be a dearth of news about it, but we certainly haven't had members screaming and complaining.' " "He said the chamber was working through the Soweto Chamber of Commerce in trying to make contact with black leaders to identify problems." The Pretoria Chamber of Commerce president said many factors affected sales besides the boycott and that some members had experienced better sales than in previous years.

Impala Mine Dismissals

In an article on page 9 on the firings at Impala Platinum Mines, the paper cites a worker as saying that " 'dissatisfaction with annual increases compared with the present inflation was one reason for the strikes' " which led to the firings. Another worker denied there was any agitation by any political group and said most workers did not belong to a union because the Bophuthatswana Government does not recognize them. "Because the local government does not recognise the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), a lack of an effective union and management's intransigence was seen as an aggravating factor." In a related article on the same page, NUM's press officer listed the workers' grievances as: "low wages, bad working conditions, the refusal by management to allow the NUM to have recruiting facilities." He said the union was discussing its "strategic options" and was keeping the Congress of South African Trade Unions informed of developments.

STAR on Border Violations

In its editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* notes that the government has so far responded to the explosions in the northern Transvaal by using diplomatic means, while reserving the right to take stronger action. "It is already all too apparent that cross-border military adventures are highly counter-productive politically, even though they may disrupt ANC deployment. Bloody retaliation is hardly a constructive approach. The government and the ANC, together with all other representative groups, must eventually decide the country's future through reassurance and compromise. Now is a good time to begin."

Money and Politics

In a second editorial on the same page entitled "Money and Politics," the paper notes good economic news with the rise of the rand and the gold price as well as a jump on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and says this should brighten the mood in the business community which has been "very despressed indeed." However, it also says that these could quickly change. "Despite improvements in the markets, economic prospects remain firmly in the shaky hands of the politicians."

Interracial Beaches

On the same page, Arnold Benjamin discusses the opening of beaches around the country to all bathers. He reports that in Cape Town this generally went smoothly except for the controversy over paid beaches in Camps Bay. In Durban and East London, however, "the result was evidently extreme congestion, frayed tempers and racially-tinged incidents." "Capetonians conclude from this that piecemeal integration isn't the answer. Do it all in one smack, they suggest, subject to limiting the number through turnstiles or 'pay beaches' and lots of beach wardens to keep an eye on rowdies or drunks."

AZASO Threatens Action

On page 15 the paper reports reaction to the government's refusal to grant a delay in opening black schools until 28 January. The Azanian Students Organization (AZASO) and other community leaders said this showed the government "did not understand the depth of the education crisis." AZASO said it would defy the government and pledged " 'tough action' " if the Department of Education and Training did not comply with the resolutions of the recent meeting on black education. One prominent Cape Town educator said that " 'if, as a result of the uncompromising attitude of the authorities, further action is taken by students, it is almost certain they will have the full support of their parents. The government is intent on forcing its idea of a solution on the people and we are refusing to resolve the problem within the framework of the existing apartheid system.' "

UDF on Moutse

Another article on page 15 reports a United Democratic Front [UDF] statement on the incorporation of Moutse into Kwa-Ndebele charging that the government was hypocritical when it raises "a hue and cry over landmines on the border yet conducted the forced removal of settled communities — such as that at Moutse." It called the incorporation "another example of the inhuman acts committed by the Government."

Landmine Training

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 8 January reports on page 4 that the SADF is busy with a public education program training people in the border areas in dealing with landmines. According to an officer in charge of the program, " 'mine warfare, as well as the detection and neutralisation of mines, is part of ordinary military training. The army has adapted this training for the benefit of civilians.' "

De Jonge Case

THE CITIZEN reports on page 5 that the South African Government plans to take a tougher position against Klaas de Jonge, the Netherlands citizen taking refuge in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria. According to the paper's information, the government had been prepared to waive all charges against De Jonge except for "certain charges relating to the illegal importation of arms into South Africa." It was also prepared to allow Mr de Jonge to return to the embassy after each day's court procedure. However, "it is understood" that the government is now insisting that De Jonge face "the full extent of any charges which might arise against him as a result of police investigations into his alleged connections" with the ANC. It has been established that he was connected with the ANC's "wide-spread storing of arms." The government also insists he stand together with his former wife.

U.S. Congressmens' Visit

In its editorial on page 6, the paper says that "the first of the visiting groups of busybodies has arrived in South Africa." The paper has no confidence that the U.S. Congressional group will be "even-handed in its assessment of what is happening here" and says that most if not all of the members are biased against the country. Citing statements by group members that support its contention of bias, the paper says that "what South Africa certainly does not need is a string of visitors all determined to tell South Africa what to do when it is up to South Africans themselves to find the solutions that will promote racial harmony and peace."

Rand Rises

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 8 January reports on its front page that the rise of the rand through the $.40 barrier has been a result of "improved sentiment and a strong Reserve Bank presence in the local foreign exchange market." One analyst said the rand could rise to $.43 and another anticipated a gold rally in response to the platinum surge which followed the firing of workers at the Impala mine. However, in a related article on the same page, the paper noted that the country's gold and foreign currency holdings declined 7.6 percent in December as a result of supporting the commercial rand. The large current accout surplus has yet to make an impact on reserves.

BUSINESS DAY on Firings

In its editorial on page 4 on the firings at the Impala mine, the paper notes the unions have had a rough time in industrial actions recently because "in the heart of a recession workers have the most to lose." There appears to be an alternative supply of reasonably trained labor to take over these positions. It says the outcome will be decided on the basis of the scarcity "of one or other factor of production" as long as politics are kept out. "If the incident turns more ugly and violent, and there are wider political implications, it might not be to the group's longer-term interests."

Platinum Prices

In an editorial on the same page on the sharp increase in platinum prices, the paper says the jump was an over-reaction and it is unlikely that the firings will disrupt the platinum supply. However, the price has steadily risen lately as a result of Western countries' interest in the metal for vehicle emission control. "If the Western world decides to shut the doors against South African products while persisting in tightening its anti-pollution regulations it will have to turn to Soviet Russia for its platinum supplies at screw-the-customer prices. In that case market sanity will surely override political expediency."

Botha and Lenin

In another editorial on the same page, the paper cites a statement by Lenin that if you "debauch the currency," "capitalism will collapse." The paper says that "State President P.W. Botha has already debauched the rand, which is not to say it won't fall again" and inflation is rising to 20 percent. "The burning question, therefore, is: Did Botha set out to disprove Lenin or was the Rubicon intended to scuttle capitalism in South Africa?"

School Boycott

Johannesburg the *SOWETAN* in English on 8 January reports on the decision of the Department of Education and Training (DET) not to allow the reopening of black schools to be postponed until 28 January. It says that students in Soweto were confused about whether to retun or not after pamphlets were distributed urging their return. Soweto leader Dr Nthato Motlana said he hoped the DET would not take strong action against teachers and pupils who did not return until the 28th, which would create "unnecessary difficulties."

Tougher Sanctions Wanted

On page 2, the paper reports that James Mndaweni, president of the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), told visiting U.S. Congressman that CUSA wants them to endorse tougher sanctions against the country. He also said blacks "were impatient with people who wish to visit the country to see for themselves the evils of apartheid while our people are suffering and dying."

SOWETAN on Miners, Boycotts

In an editorial on page 4, the paper says that the firing of workers at the Impala mine "shows an arrogance and heartlessness that is out of step with 20th century labour relations." Similarly, the paper deplores the government's refusal to delay the opening of black schools. It says there would have been "no loss of face" if the government had compromised. "We wonder if the Government realises how desperately many black people want to resolve our ever-escalating problems." In fact, both the firings and the decision on the schools will be welcome "to those who wish to see unrest continue. There are certainly such people and we can assure the Government it is playing straight into the hands of radicals."

Plan To End Chaos

The paper reports on page 8 that a six-point proposal was made at a meeting of the Southern African Trade Union-Coordination Council in Lusaka this weekend. It said that "the setting up of a provisional government of all parties in which the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress would be represented to draw a new constitution could help end racial discrimination and bloodshed in South Africa." The other points were: the release of all political and trade union leaders from detention; a timetable to hold free and fair elections based on universal sufferage with UN and Commonwealth observers; the lifting of the state of emergency; the unbanning of exiled political parties; and the sending of a UN peacekeeping force before the election.

Indians in Soweto

In an article on page 12, the paper reports that a Soweto city official said that the City Council "was trying all means to get Indian businessmen out of the township." He said the council was "sick and tired of the 'economic domination of Indians' " The council has imposed a R150 burial levy against Indian undertakers, even when they carry out funerals for free. An indian doctor blamed the population control acts for the hostility between blacks and Indians and said the sooner these were removed from the statute books the better off the country will be. An Azanian Peoples Organization representative asked that " 'the ethnicity element be removed and the problem be dealt with on its own merit.' "

Payment for Information

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 8 January reports on page 1 that the security forces in the northern Transvaal are now paying any person who gives them information on arms or activities connected to terrorism along the border. The report says that a similar campaign in the operational area has proved very successful. A spokesman for the SADF at Messina, the report continues, confirmed this innovation, and said that informants will also be rewarded for information leading to the arrest of people involved in acts of terrorism.

More Strikes Possible

On page 2, the same issue of the paper reports that more strikes at affiliates of the Impala Platinum mine are possible, as a show of sympathy with the 20,000 miners fired in Bophuthatswana. The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has indicated that the possibility is certainly not excluded. "The NUM is considering 'several options' and is also discussing the matter with the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions, which represents 500,000 workers, Mr Marcel Golding, a spokesman for the union, said yesterday."

BEELD on Congressmen

In its editorial on page 8, the same issue of the paper says the country should be under no illusions about the visit of the U.S. congressmen. It adds that two members of the delegation, William Gray and Walter Fauntroy, have already spoken out so strongly in America against South Africa that one could well wonder what they are in the country for. "To judge from their anti-South African actions in Congress, they will merely be looking for facts to justify their preconceptions, without knowing — or wanting to know — what is actually happening in South Africa." It asks if they have simply come to see if further action against the country is needed, as indicated by Mr Gray. "Cynicism aside, though, we wish them a fruitful visit. Who knows, they may even be confused by the facts, in spite of everything."

Labor Party Congress

In another editorial on the same page, *BEELD* says "an encouraging message has come from Goodwood where the Labor Party

[LP] held its congress recently." The LP is playing an important role in the race against time to show that power-sharing between different race groups in South Africa can succeed. At Goodwood it was shown that South Africans can work for orderly change across color barriers. "With Goodwood behind us we can now work with confidence on the more pressing issue of power-sharing with blacks."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Speaks on Economy at Press Conference

MB081340 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The President Dr Kaunda, calling on the nation to brace itself in 1986, said only carefully thought-out programs and effective implementation are required to help lift the country from its economic doldrums.

Speaking at a press conference at the State House, Dr Kaunda said 1985 had been an off-year for the nation and the ensuing year holds more promises for a better future.

He said the unemployed and the low income group are the people who have suffered most during this period of economic hardship and called for hard work from everyone to alleviate the present problem.

He said that only the Zambian, [word indistinct] can clothe and shelter himself through hard work, sweat, and toil, because there are no shortcuts.

Dr Kaunda, reflecting on the difficulties brought by the introduction on the foreign exchange option system, said system had yielded many disadvantages but that it was the best option the nation had.

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10 January 1986